

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5th, 1916

No. 14



SPRING STYLES IN FOOTWEAR

We have opened a new assortment of

Invictus and Classic Shoes for Ladies

The range comprises the latest styles in footwear. The best of the new effects may now be seen in our store, and our experience leads us to anticipate a most encouraging reception of these new styles by the ladies of our town.

No pains have been spared to bring our stock of ladies footwear up to a degree where we may honestly state that we are in a position to compete with the finest city stores. With Invictus and Classic Shoes we feel that we have attained our ambition, and you are most cordially invited to call and endorse our selection.

J. V. BERSCHT

Adams & Huntinger

New Meat Market

BUYERS OF

HIDES, POULTRY,
BUTTER, EGGS

LEUSZLER BLOCK

DIDSBURY MOVING
PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

Saturday Night:

"Tam O'Shanter"

A Scotch Drama
featuring

MURDOCK MACQUARRIE

and a complete set of films of
the world's greatest happen-
ings and comic features.

POPULAR PRICES

Adults 25c Children 10c

FARM FOR RENT

A good farm of 320 acres, about 170
acres under cultivation, on crop rent.
The location of this farm is 1-4 Sec. 34,
Tp. 31, Rge. 1, W. 5, and the quarter
adjoining south, Sec. 27. For informa-
tion apply to A. Meek, Didsbury. m20p

UNION BANK

OF CANADA
A Strong, Far-reaching
Organization

This local office of the Union Bank
of Canada is but one of over 315
Branches of an organization whose Total
Assets exceed \$90,000,000. Our banking
service covers Canada, and through
our connections we are prepared to
transact business in any part of the
civilized world.

The confidence of Canadians in this
Bank is attested by over Seventy-two
Million Dollars of Deposits. Yours would
make a wise and welcome addition.

DIDSBURY BRANCH
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

PUBLIC NOTICE

As I am leaving Didsbury and still
have a large number of accounts owing
me I wish to state that I have left the
same in the hands of Mr. C. L. Peterson
for collection. Da. G. M. Reed

Will Cut Off Light

The Council met on Monday night
at the Council chambers, Mayor
Osmond, Councillors Reed, Herber,
Wrigglesworth, Wood, Solicitor Aus-
tin and Secretary Brusso present.

One or two small accounts were
ordered paid.

By-laws appointing Dr. W. G.
Evans, Medical Officer of Health,
and Mr. S. R. Wood, Fire Chief, were
given three readings and passed.

Mrs. A. Gertz and Mr. A. G.
Studer were present and addressed
the Council re sidewalk on Hiebert
street, stating that it was impossible
to get to their property without
some kind of a sidewalk. The mat-
ter will be taken up by the Board of
Works at once.

The condition of the roads was a
matter for a lengthy discussion and
the Council are unanimous that as
soon as possible a special effort be
made this year to put same into bet-
ter shape.

There are still some delinquent
electric light accounts and the Coun-
cil felt that they had shown enough
leniency, and so decided that the
light should be cut off from these
residences if the accounts were not
paid within five days after receiving
notice.

An agitation for the Town to give
the hotel some kind of compensation
to continue in business has been
started and the question came up
informally at this meeting. As the
town has no authorization under the
Act as at present constituted to con-
sider such compensation nothing
was done in the matter.

The Auditor's financial statement
for the year 1915 was laid on the
table and the same discussed and
is published in another column.

The Town Clerk has received au-
thorization from the Minister of
Municipalities to sell the property
owned by the Town for arrears of
1913 taxes and costs after the same
has been advertised for one month
in the Alberta Gazette and Didsbury
Pioneer. The Council left the mat-
ter in the hands of the Clerk and chair-
man of the Finance Committee to
prepare same for advertising. The
Town now has the Certificates of
Title for this property.

The Council then adjourned.

Unknown Killed By Train

An unknown man was struck by the
C. P. R. train from Calgary, near
Didsbury Sunday afternoon, while he
was walking on the tracks. The en-
gineer whistled and applied the emer-
gency brakes, but the express was
coming down the heavy grade into the
Rosebud valley and was unable to stop
in time. The man was struck and
thrown violently to one side, and
when picked up was still alive, though
he passed away about five minutes
later in the baggage car. The body
was taken to Olds. The unfortunate
victim was about forty years of age
and carried a gunny sack. No identi-
fication papers were found on the
body.

Wants Hospital

TO THE READERS OF THE PIONEER

There is a question that has been
in the minds of the country for
some time past, viz. the need of a
hospital in our town.

There is little doubt but that the
country feels this need much more
keenly than the town, owing to the
fact that they have free access to the
physicians, and if necessary a
matter of a few hours on a train will
take them to a hospital.

This is denied the people of the
country, as they must first take a
long ride in a rig. Then, too fre-
quently, the houses are small and
inconvenient, and help is hard to
get, that it is almost impossible to
care for the sick in the home. Also
the fact that there are many people
in the country who have no home
who need attention when sick. In
case of an accident when it is im-
perative for the patient to be re-
moved to a hospital it is hard to
drive far in a rig and then board a
train for some city hospital.

Aside from the need of the coun-
try, the town cannot afford to be
without. They cannot expect the
most efficient medical men to stay
in a town where there is no adequate
place for them to care for the severe
cases.

The question of expense arises
and it is a large consideration, but
in this the country is willing to do
its part if in consequence they have
a well equipped place for their sick.
Could we hear from others who
are interested in this important
issue.

WOMEN FROM THE COUNTRY

Married

FORESTER-NIXON—On Monday,
April 3rd, 1916, Miss Ethelreada O.
Nixon to Mr. Cecil H. Forester, at
the home, of the bride's parents.
Rev. D. H. Marshall officiating.

HALL-SWALM—On Tuesday, April
4th, 1916, by Rev. D. C. Eby,
William Hall to Miss Anna May
Swalm.

Births

WRIGGLESWORTH—On Monday,
March 27th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs.
L. J. Wrigglesworth, a daughter.

ENGLISH—On Saturday, April 1st,
1916, to Mr. and Mrs. English, a
daughter.

WRIGHT—On Sunday, April 2nd,
1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Sid Wright,
a son.

The Grand Master of the I. O.
O. F., J. W. Miller, of Carman-
gay, will make his official visit to
the local lodge on Thursday
evening, April 13th. All Odd-
fellows are respectfully requested
to make a special effort to attend
this meeting.

Mrs. E. Morrison, Mrs. B.
Hpink and Mrs. J. V. Berscht
will have charge of the Red Cross
tea rooms on Friday. The Society
wishes to acknowledge with
thanks the gift of 3 dozen pair
socks, 6 shirts and 6 combination
suits from Mr. J. V. Berscht.

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$902.70

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$655.45

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$305.05

Didsbury Players, half pro-
ceeds from Carstairs show 40.00

\$345.05

BUSINESS LOCALS

50 A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR SALE—Baby carriage nearly
new. Apply at Pioneer Office.

WANTED—6 grade Shorthorn,
Durham strain of cows, coming fresh in
month of April. Will pay spot cash.
Apply P. R. Reed or J. H. Kiteley.

FOR SALE—Spring Wheat, "Pre-
lude," earliest of all spring wheat. W.
M. Hodson, R. R. 1, Didsbury, Phone
R. 1008.

TWO well improved farms to rent on
shares or cash. Money to loan on farm
land at 8%. Money advanced on sale
notes. G. B. Sexsmith.

HAVE your sewing machines clean-
ed and repaired for your spring sewing.
See W. R. Stokes.

1500 POUNDS clean timothy seed
in new sacks; 7c per lb. Leave orders
with P. R. Reed or call at J. F. Bailey's
farm, Westerdale.

MILK FOR SALE—I wish to state
that I have commenced selling good, pure
milk, and will continue selling during
the summer months at 15 quarts for \$1.00.
E. E. Wilson, Didsbury, Phone 92.

LAND FOR SALE—1 1-2 acres of
land in Didsbury to trade for any kind
of poultry. Apply to C. Baanick, P. O.
Box 13, Didsbury.

100 BUSHELS Marquis spring
wheat, cleaned, ready for seeding; 80c
per bushel. Leave orders with P. R.
Reed or call at J. F. Bailey's farm,
Westerdale.

FOR SALE—A quantity of good,
clean timothy seed for sale at \$4.00 per
bushel. Apply S. Troyer, 2 miles east of
Didsbury. a12p

FOR SALE—My residence on Ber-
lin St. J. E. Liesemer.

FOR SALE—Feed oats, free of
weeds; government test shows exception-
ally strong vitality. J. E. Liesemer.

1500 POUNDS clean timothy seed
in new sacks; 7c per lb. Leave orders
with P. R. Reed or call at J. F. Bailey's
farm, Westerdale.

100 BUSHELS Marquis spring
wheat, cleaned, ready for seeding; 80c
per bushel. Leave orders with P. R.
Reed or call at J. F. Bailey's farm,
Westerdale.

W. S. Durrer Undertaker and Embalmer

Phone
15 Didsbury, Alta.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Con-
firmation of the Tax Enforcement Re-
turn of the Rural Municipality of
Mountain View No. 310, in the Pro-
vince of Alberta. Take notice that
His Honour Judge Winter, Judge of
the District Court of Calgary, by order
dated March 20th, A.D. 1916, has ap-
pointed Wednesday, the seventh day
of June, 1916 at the hour of 10.30
o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court
Room, in the Town of Didsbury, as
the time and place for the holding of
the Court of Confirmation to confirm
the Tax Enforcement Return of the
Rural Municipality of Mountain View
No. 310, for taxes due to the said
Municipality to December 31st, 1915.

J. E. STAUFFER,
Secretary-Treasurer

FARM WANTED

Wanted by a man with twenty-five
years experience in dairying a farm
already stocked with cows, to work
on shares with owner. Apply to Box
335 or Phone R 802, Didsbury.

Except in the Bottle—

No! You cannot get real Bovril except in the Bovril bottle. Bovril is so strong that it cannot possibly be manufactured in cheap cubes. It takes the beef of a whole bullock to make a dozen bottles of Bovril. Add Bovril to make your cookery more nourishing and to save butchers' bills. But it **must** be Bovril.

Insect Pests In Canada

Means For Controlling Insect Pests Throughout Dominion

In the report of the Dominion entomologist for the year ending March 31st, 1914, which has just been published, an account is given of the activities of the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, in the matter of controlling insect pests throughout Canada and all who are interested in this subject will be repaid by a perusal of this record of a year's work. The department now maintains nine field laboratories in different parts of the Dominion at which investigations on various insect pests are carried on. This line of work constitutes the chief aspect of the work of the branch. A large amount of work is necessitated by the administration of the Insect and Pests Regulations of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, involving the inspection and fumigation of trees and plants entering Canada. Perhaps one of the most interesting of the activities of the branch is the work carried on against the Brown-tail Moth in Eastern Canada particularly, the importation and establishment of the parasites of this insect and the Gypsy Moth. A map is given showing the places in Canada where the Moths have been distributed by the department.

Other branches of work covered by the report are investigations on insects affecting cereals and other field crops, including an account of the notorious army-worm outbreak in 1913; insects affecting fruit crops, as the result of which investigation work of great practical value has ensued; insects affecting forest and shade trees in which an account of the investigations of Stanley Park, Vancouver, which has been so seriously affected by frost insects is given; insects affecting domestic animals and man and insects affecting garden and greenhouse. The report is a record of marked progress in a branch of the work of the department of agriculture which not only affects agriculture, but also forestry and public health. Copies of this report may be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and requests for the report may be mailed free. All inquiries regarding insect pests should be addressed to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and no postage is required on such letters.

A Real Asthma Relief. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has never been advertised by extravagant statements. Its claims are conservative indeed, when judged by the cures which it performs. Expect real relief and permanent benefit when you buy this remedy and you will not have cause for disappointment. It gives permanent relief in many cases where other so-called remedies have utterly failed.

Use Glass Bottom Boats

Dr. M. S. Inglis, a Canadian army surgeon, who arrived on the Anchor Line Cameronia from Liverpool, declared that he had knowledge of the capture in British nets of seventeen German submarines.

Doctor Inglis told how the crew of one of them had been found shot to death after it had been towed ashore. Doctor Inglis said he had been allowed to descend into the submarine and had seen the bodies. "To save them from death by suffocation," he said, "the admiral had shot all his men and then himself apparently."

Doctor Inglis added that the British are now making use of glass bottom boats with more or less success in scouting for submarines in conjunction with a hydroplane fleet. The glass used, he said, gives a clear view of the water to a depth of fifty or sixty feet.

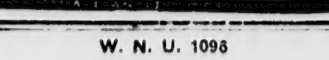
RHEUMATISM IS SLOW POISONING

because the entire system becomes permeated with injurious acids.

To relieve rheumatism **Scott's Emulsion** is a double help; it is rich in blood-food; it imparts strength to the functions and supplies the very **all-food** that rheumatic conditions always need.

Scott's Emulsion has helped countless thousands when other remedies failed.

Refuse inferior substitutes.



W. N. U. 1093

The British Navy

More Than Million Men in the Different Branches of Naval Work

The magnitude of the work going on in the navy is shown in a letter from the admiralty to Sir Gilbert Parker, answering his enquiry in the house of commons on the number of people engaged in all branches of the navy and of naval work.

The letter stated that the navy proper had 146,000 officers and men when the war broke out, which number has now increased to 320,000 with the authority granted for a further increase to 350,000 officers and men, besides 67,000 naval reserves. There are also 85,000 men engaged in work at royal dockyards and other naval establishments, and several times that number on admiralty work under contract and sub-contract.

Besides these, the letter specifies men engaged in getting coal for the fleet, dockside workers and civilian crews of coalers, oilers, mine sweepers, supply ships, etc., and in addition men and women engaged in making clothing and preparing food for the fleet.

Thomas J. McNamara, financial secretary of the admiralty, adds:

"If asked to put the matter in a sentence, I would say that for every man in the navy, of which there are something like 300,000, there are certainly two persons and possibly even three at work on ship construction, repairing and contributing to the general efficiency and fighting ability of the fleet."

An aggregate of more than one million persons engaged in various branches of naval work is thus shown.

Were a Boon to a Paisley Man

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED PAIN IN HIS BACK

Mr. Jas. A. Bryce Tells Why He Recommends Dodd's Kidney Pills to All Who Suffer From Kidney Disease.

Paisley, Ont.—(Special).—"I can highly recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering from pain in the back," says Mr. Jas. A. Bryce, well known and highly respected in this neighborhood. "I had been troubled with a pain in my back for about a year.

"Reading the self-examination page in Dodd's Almanac led me to believe that my trouble came from my kidneys so I went and got a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Before they were done I was feeling as well as ever.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills were certainly a great boon to me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills act directly on the kidneys. By putting them in condition to do their proper work they accomplish the cures so regularly reported. Healthy kidneys make pure blood and the man or woman who has pure blood coursing through their veins can laugh at nine-tenths of the ills of life.

Caller—So your son Willie has got a job as office boy. How is he getting on?

Fond Mother—Splendidly! He already knows who ought to be discharged, and is merely waiting to get promoted so that he can attend to it.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

"She has given up the idea of getting a divorce."

"I thought she was determined."

"Determined. She had her court dresses picked."

"Did he win her back?"

"No; she heard that almonies were not being worn as large as formerly this season."

Miller's Worm Powders do not need the after-help of castor oil or any purgative to complete their thoroughness, because they are thorough in themselves. One dose of them, and they will be found palatable by all children, will end the worm trouble by making the stomach and bowels untenable to the parasites. And not only this, but the powders will be certain to exert most beneficial influences in the digestive organs.

Enjoys Seeing Them Shiver

A French hospital nurse who was shut up at Valenciennes on August 25, 1914, and who managed to escape at the end of last September, gives some plain facts of the behavior of German troops there.

One day Major Kintzel announced his intention of having an execution of French newsmen. The nurse ventured to ask him: "Do you enjoy sentencing all these people to death?" "Well, I do enjoy seeing these men and women shivering and shaking before me and turning green in the face when I tell them I am going to have them shot."

Potato Seed is Rare

Is Now Said to be so Scarce That it is Worth Its Weight in Gold

Luther Burbank stated some time ago that potatoes have been grown so long from cuttings that people are getting out of the habit of producing seed for breeding purposes. Seed for breeding purposes is in great demand and is worth \$6.00 a thimbleful, according to some authorities. A thimbleful of potato seed is a difficult matter to find.

Edward Bigelow, an authority on such matters, writes in "The Guide to Nature" for January, giving an interesting account of the great difficulty experienced in securing seed for potatoes. Much of the article is reprinted in the current issue of the Literary Digest.

Mr. Bigelow recalled that 13 years ago he attended a lecture in an agricultural college when the professor lecturing stated that potato seed was very scarce. Mr. Bigelow refused to believe it and tried to find the seed-ball to prove the professor wrong.

He and his friends could find no seed in Connecticut, and since then it has been found that potato seed is very scarce and little can be had anywhere.

William Stuart, horticulturist, of the United States, bureau of plant industry, writes that the reason that more seed balls are not developed is that most potato plants do not produce pollen capable of germination. Such pollen develops best in northern climates and consequently the seed ball of potatoes are found most frequently in Maine, Northern Michigan and Wisconsin.

WOMEN'S HEALTH NEEDS CONSTANT CARE

Work and Worry Leaves Her a Victim of Many Distressing Ailments.

Every woman's health is peculiarly dependent upon the condition of her blood. How many women suffer with headache, pain in the back, poor appetite, weak digestion, a constant feeling of weariness, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, pallor and nervousness. If you have any of these symptoms you should begin today to build up your blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Under their use the nervous energy of the body is restored as the blood becomes red and pure and the entire system is strengthened to meet every demand upon it. They nourish every part of the body, giving brightness to the eye and color to the cheeks and lips.

Mrs. J. S. Francis, Oakwood, Ont., says: "I should have written long ago to tell what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me, but I suppose it is better late than never. In June, 1913, I had to go to an hospital for an operation for female weakness. I was in the hospital for a month, before I was able to get home. Three weeks after this I started for a trip to the Pacific coast, in the hope that my health would further improve. On the way I stopped to visit a sister in Southern Alberta, and on arriving at her home (after a 25 mile drive) I was completely done out. I found my sister ill, her baby having been born the week before. As there was no one to help, I had to take care of the child and do the household work, and in the three weeks that passed before my sister took charge I was completely worn out, and again nearly ill. However, I started on my westward trip, and decided to stop off at Banff, where I remained a week, but it did not seem to help me, and I resumed my journey. On the train I took sick, and could not eat, and as I was alone my condition was pitiable. Finally the porter wired ahead to North Bend for a doctor to see me. The doctor wanted me to leave the train and go to a hospital, but I determined to continue my journey to Vancouver. The medicine the doctor gave me did not help me, and I was getting worse all the time. And then a young man who had the opposite berth asked me if I would try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and gave me a box he had. I used these and the porter got me two more boxes, and by the time I reached my journey's end I was feeling some better. I stayed two months on the coast, and continued taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills all that time. I had gained in weight and appearance, and when I started for home I felt better than I had done for years. Now I always keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the house, and both my husband and my young daughter have been benefited by their use. I bless the day that young man on the train gave me his box of pills, otherwise I might never have tried them, and would have still been an invalid."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

John—The French have gained four hundred meters from the enemy.

Auntie—How splendid! That should help to put a stop to those dreadful gas-attacks!—Tit-Bits.

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by **Marine Eye Remedy**. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **Marine Eye Salve** in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or **Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

Watch Your Colts

For Coughs, Colds and Distemper, and at the first symptoms of any such ailment, give small doses of that wonderful remedy, now the most used in existence.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

For sale by any good druggist, harness dealer, or delivered by **SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,** Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.



Young Man, Don't Wait Until You are Fifty Before You Begin to Save Up For Old Age.

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY WILL SAVE MONEY AND MAKE MONEY FOR YOU Talk With One of Our Agents.

More Frightfulness

Fresh Areas to be Laid Waste if Kaiser is Not Permitted to Name Terms

Maximilian Harden, in an extraordinary article in his paper, Die Zukunft, depicts Germany as unwilling to be compelled to lay waste fresh areas of the world and redouble her triumph of death, but as no longer able to be content with an interminable defensive. If Great Britain rejects all peace proposals until Germany has proved the efficacy of submarine warfare, he says, the United States must not expect a cessation thereof, and "no stars or stripes will protect a ship in the war zone."

"Six months ago," says Harden, "the Germans could be content with defense, holding and using what they had conquered. Now it is too late.

"Can we wait until the enemy has spied out every feature of our system, military and economic, and there creeps upon us a state of want, which at present is falsely reported?"

"There is still a short space of time during which Germany might come to terms. Without loss of honor her enemies might make a decent and enduring peace, which would not bar the way to gradual reconciliation and harmony.

"These peace offers, it is suggested, might include a little disarmament, a little international socialism and a proposal to pool war expenses. If these proposals are refused Germany will have paid the last debt she owed to the world and humanity, and can proceed to be more frightful than ever with complete indifference to the views of neutrals.

"If there must be death we will determine the hour."

"But if Great Britain is yearning for proof that we cannot wound her heart with submarines and air craft, and if she will not discuss peace until this has been proved, the United States must reconcile itself to the conviction that no further hesitations will cripple our submarine war and no stars or stripes will protect a ship in the war zone."

Felix Ernest Maximilian Harden, editor of the Die Zukunft, a weekly paper of Berlin, founded by him in 1892, was born in Berlin in 1861, and received his education in that city, where later on he made his debut in literary circles.

Writing under the pseudonym of "Apostata," he dealt very extensively and fearlessly with the larger sides of political economy and social life. So frank and fearless were his utterances that he more than once came under the Emperor's displeasure. Recently Die Zukunft was suspended by the imperial will, and Harden was therefore obliged to seek a greater freedom in Swiss neutrality, where his paper at the moment is being published.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

J. C. FLETCHER & CO., TOLEDO, O. Sold by Druggists 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

May Set Standard for Canada Wool

George T. Willingmeyer, in charge of the sheep and goats division of the federal livestock branch, Ottawa, recently declared in Vancouver that wool will shortly have a standard set for it instead of being sold "flat" as was the case all over Canada a little time ago. The present aim of the development is to standardize the whole of the wool produced in Canada.

He is further of the opinion that instead of the limited production of wool in this country, Canada should care for not only her own wants but have a large quantity for export. He considers there is room for a great increase in the number of sheep.

Mothers can easily know when their children are troubled with worms, and they lose no time in applying the best of remedies—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Mess Cook—"Ere, Bill, next time you send up a crate of chickens see that they don't get loose. I've spent hours scouring the neighborhood and only been able to find ten.

Ordery—Ush, 'Erb, 'ush, I only sent yer six."

Pow Jimmiers Seeds.

Established 1856 Everything worth growing in **Flowers and Vegetables**

is offered and illustrated in our handsome Catalogue, together with full cultural instructions. Sent free on request. Write for a copy.

J. A. SIMMERS, Limited Toronto, Ont.

CLIFTON CLOTHES

are high-class, well-made, and perfect fitting. All ordered clothing made to measure. Agents wanted in every town **The Clifton Tailors, Limited** 20 Hayter St., Toronto, Ont.

Wood's Phosphodine.

The Great English Remedy. Used in French Hospitals with success. Cures Chronic Weakness, Lost Vigor, Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Dependence, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. **NEED PROMPTLY MAILED FREE. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.** (Formerly Weston.)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. N.1 N.2 N.3 THERAPION

Great Success. Cures Chronic Weakness, Lost Vigor, Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Dependence, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. **NEED PROMPTLY MAILED FREE. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.** (Formerly Weston.)

THERAPION

See that Trade Marking Word "Therapion" is on each Govt Stamp Affixed to all Genuine Packets.

A TREATISE on the Horse—FREE!

We offer free this book that tells you about many of the diseases afflicting horses and how to treat them.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

is a safe and reliable remedy. It will cure Ringbone, splint, and other bony enlargements. It is also a reliable remedy for curbs, sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Lameness. It does the work safely and at small expense.

Read what James M. Thompson, Fraser Mills, B.C., writes: "Kindly send me one of your horse books. I have a Veterinary book which I paid \$5. for, but I believe I can get more satisfaction out of Kendall's Treatise on the Horse."

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Might be Dangerous

A sentry in the dead of night had levelled his rifle at the chauffeur of a staff car because the car had not stopped instantly on challenge, somewhere in France. "I'll have a word with you, young feller," said the late driver. "Allow me to inform you that this car can't be stopped in less than twenty yards. If you go shooting that rifle of yours in people's faces, someone will get shot before this war's over!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"Ex-Congressman Flub wants a little write-up," remarked the magazine publisher. "What shall we say about him?"

"What did he ever do?"

"Nothing."

"Say he upheld the best traditions of congress. That means little, for or against."

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CLOSER RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN AND THE OVERSEAS DOMINIONS

PLAN WELDING OF THE EMPIRE AFTER THE WAR

Sir Rider Haggard is Making a World Tour With the Object of Investigating the Opportunities for Empire Building at The Conclusion of the War

Sir Rider Haggard has left England on a trip around the world, with a mission from the Royal Colonial Institute to investigate the chances of empire-building after the war. His plan, backed by the institute and its important officials, including Lord Curzon, is to prevent the emigration to foreign countries of soldiers and their families after the war, and to direct steady streams of these war veterans to the British colonies—South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the many insular colonies—thus recruiting the population with a sturdy and intelligent class, and holding them within the British empire.

It is the latest phase of the imperial movement, which seeks to bind together the Mother Country and the overseas dominions into a vast confederacy.

While he is one of the interesting literary figures of England, he is besides a justice of the peace of his home town in Norfolk and a student on land settlement, unemployment, and agriculture, and this qualification led to his choice as commissioner.

He will go first to South Africa, then eastward to the Straits Settlements, Australia, New Zealand, and will be in the United States and Canada next summer or fall, going from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

"I am going to inquire," said Sir Rider, "into the possibilities of the British empire, with reference to land settlement and employment of ex-service men after the war. It is obvious that, during the turmoil and change of conditions resulting from so great a struggle, a large number of men will become dissatisfied with their former employment."

"I am going merely to inquire and report and to form my own conclusions from what I see. That, I think, is a useful work, since it is foolish to put off such investigations till the war ends, when there would be great difficulty in dealing with the matter. Indeed, the problem of land settlement is one which cannot be tackled in a hurry. My conclusions will be embodied in my report to the Royal Colonial Institute, and perhaps in a book on the landed and other resources of the empire." Referring to the class of war veterans who would go out to replenish the colonial empire, Sir Rider said: "Such men as are being considered as possible emigrants would, of course, taken as a whole, be of the very highest class, soldiers and sailors who had been under discipline and shown themselves to possess the best qualities of manhood. Any portion of the colonies should be proud to see such men and their womankind arrive as an addition to their population, and I am quite sure many parts of the empire will welcome them. There is another thing I am sure will result, that the empire will cease to be so fond of admitting Germans and other foreigners within its gates, and will prefer to stick to Anglo-Saxons."

National Characteristics

There have been no miracles in this war except as each of the combatant nations have lived up in supreme fashion to its national character and reputation. From Germany were expected extraordinary preparation, good leadership and ruthless determination and self-sacrifice, and in these are found the secrets of German achievements. From France were expected initial blundering and disorganization, splendid courage, good leadership and readiness for self-sacrifice, and these France has shown. Russia has been Russia—ineffective in sustained offensive, splendid on the defence, receiving terrific blows without succumbing. England has been England, prepared on the sea, unprepared on land, muddling, quarrelling, resolute under adversity, growing stronger with time.—New York Post.

Must Be Agreement

There must be commercial agreement between ourselves, the Dominions and the Allies. There is one main weapon which such an agreement would create—tariff arrangements to benefit the products of our friends and to penalize those of our enemies. To a conference designed to form such an agreement Great Britain alone would come with empty hands. She would, under her present fiscal policy, have nothing with which to help the trade of her kinsmen and her friends, nothing with which to harm the trade of her enemies.—London Times.

The Court of Last Resort

The New Jersey board of education has made the solemn ruling that a boy does not have to wear a collar at school if he doesn't want to. But the comfort thus conferred upon juvenile life is merely psychological. Unless New Jersey is vastly different from most other States, the boy will soon learn that his mother is the court of last resort in the matter of wearing a collar, and the decision of the board of education is likely to be overruled.

From Dream to Reality

Aviation no Longer Considered Experimental, but an Actual Factor in Modern Public Service

Aeroplane mail-carrying is now recognized by the United States Postmaster-General, and makers of aeroplanes and hydroplanes are invited to tender on carrying the mails on some important coast routes. The announced objects of the innovation are the improvement of the service and the development of the science of aviation. One route selected in Southern Massachusetts, from New Bedford across Buzzard's Bay and Nantucket Sound to Nantucket, stopping twice on intervening islands, is about 56 miles. Two hours are allowed for the trip. Thirteen return trips per week are required for the four summer months, and six weekly trips during the remainder of the year. The weight limit is 3,000 pounds, and the hours of starting and arriving are specified. In Alaska there are routes from Valdez to Fairbanks, 358 miles, and from Fairbanks to Tanana, 162 miles, three times a week. A service twice a week is required from Tanana to Kaltag, 381 miles; from Kaltag to Nome, 225 miles, and from Seward to Iditarod, 380 miles. These and other routes, set forth with definiteness as to hours and weights, are subject to tender, the contracts to be awarded when the bids are opened in May and October next.

The definiteness of the departmental demands shows that aviation is no longer regarded as nebulous, experimental, or uncertain, but as an actual factor in modern public services. From the vague stage of scientific inquiry, aerial navigation has become in a few years the subject of governmental tenders by practical men of business. Cost of manufacture and operation is counted with the systematic regularity long established in other carrying services. Fuel consumption, rates of speed, types of construction, and methods of operation are considered with careful regard to detail. The new century has witnessed the conquest of air, but the problem of distributing the products of the growing multitude of useful inventions remains unsolved.—Toronto Globe.

A Palace of Salt

Walls of the Mines of Wieliczka Glisten Like Diamonds

In Galicia seven miles from the ancient city of Cracow around which the warring Prussians and Russians are fighting for supremacy, is located the famous salt mine of Wieliczka.

The mine has been actively worked ever since its discovery, almost seven hundred years ago. At the present time the excavations reach a depth of more than a thousand feet.

The descent into the mine is made by shafts and staircases. The latter, being carved entirely of rock salt, sparkle so brilliantly that one feels at each step as though he were treading upon crystal glass. Before reaching the bottom of this great cavern it is necessary to travel over many of these beautiful stairways, for the mine of Wieliczka is divided into three distinct compartments called fields; each field consists of seven stories and each story is made up of several chambers.

Some of these chambers are a hundred feet high, a hundred feet long and eighty feet wide. They are left in the process of excavation, and when any addition is required it is built with salt and water. Masses of salt are piled one upon another and water is thrown over them dissolving a portion of the salt, which fills up the crevices. When the water evaporates it leaves a solid mass. Columns of salt are left to support the roof.

As there are no springs at so great depth, the air is very dry, and everything is kept in the most perfect state of preservation.

One of the largest chambers is used as a ballroom where gayly dressed men and women glide over the smooth, shining floor to the strains of Strauss' "Beautiful Blue Danube" waltz.

In another chamber the nobles of Austria and their friends sometimes attend banquets. On these occasions, when the light falls upon the walls, ceiling and pillars, the immense room looks like a palace carved out of aquamarine.

But the most wonderful thing in the great salt mine of Wieliczka is the chapel of St. Anthony, where the floor, walls, ceiling, altar, niches, pedestals and statues are all of solid salt, yet everything is so translucent that a torch held behind one of the statues shows light through its thickest part. When the chapel is lighted everything in it sparkles as though studded with countless diamonds.—L. G. Randall, in Harper's Weekly.

With the development of the age we cradle neither grain nor babies any longer.

Mobilize British Women

Big Government Scheme to Care for Agricultural Needs of the Nation

The London Daily News gives some details of the government plans to organize a recruiting campaign for women to till the soil.

It is proposed to issue an armlet to women willing to undertake farm work, and that they will be entitled to wear a special uniform.

Every village will be canvassed by woman's committees, and all who volunteer will be registered and given an armlet and uniform, which consists of a coat, stout boots, skirt and gaiters.

Already 250,000 men have been withdrawn from the field of agriculture, and it is anticipated that a further 100,000 will be lost to this occupation. Practically only the sheep herders, ploughmen and others who are indispensable will remain.

It is essential that an army of at least 400,000 women be mobilized.

"Frightfulness" Has Failed

What is the object of frightfulness? Obviously to frighten, to weaken, to create awe of the frightener. But the Germans must know by this time that their campaign of frightfulness has not terrified the people of England. Nobody there has proposed that the war be given up because of what future marauding Zeppelins may do. The country goes calmly about its business, exactly as if Zeppelins did not exist, and the only sentiment inspired by the Kaiser's dirigibles is one of indignation and loathing. Making war on women and children is what they call it in England.—Providence Journal.

An American View

The U.S. Needs the Friendship of England and France

F. H. Taylor, of the University of Pittsburgh, writing to the editor of the New York Times, says:

The president has announced he is ready to fight to preserve the full liberties of American trade, and Congressmen Mann says the considers war with England more probable than war with Germany.

Have these leaders stopped to think of the consequences of a war with the entente? If the present war is carried to a conclusion it can only end with the destruction of the German navy and the Krupp works, and we know that the ear expects it to last two or three years longer. The square miles of factories which are continually being added to the Russian and English munitions plants are based on this calculation. When peace comes in Europe the entente and Japan will probably have 15,000,000 men under arms and they would welcome a quarrel which would lessen their debts by \$40,000,000,000. It would be easier for Great Britain to operate in New England than at Saloniki or Suez. Each of the four European powers could land 200,000 men every ten days, while Japan, with her standing army of 1,000,000 and her population over 71,000,000, all trained by the German system, could operate from Hawaii and employ an indefinite number.

If I were an Englishman I would favor such a war. By remaining silent during the invasion of Belgium the American government has shown approval of a nation going out for plunder, or a "piece in the sun," so why should not Englishmen do it? The allies have been far less ruthless in modifying international law than we were fifty years ago, and have done nothing which could not be explained by precedent or a worse act on the part of the Germans, yet we have written them note after note, and always about American dollars. When the Germans strewed floating mines over the North Sea we said never a word, but when England warned us of the danger we shouted, "England has closed the North Sea to American trade!" If the good-will of Germany means the ill-will of the allies, then it is a luxury we cannot afford.

Never was the Republic in greater danger, and safety lies not in our feeble attempts at preparedness, but in the friendship of the French and English people. There is no time to lose, because public opinion in these countries must not be allowed to crystallize against us.

PLANS TO LEND ASSISTANCE TO BELGIUM SAID TO BE A FAILURE

SIR EDWARD GREY GIVES THE REASONS FOR THIS

British Government Cannot Agree That Belgian Industries Can Be Maintained, While Germany Continue to Drain The Country of Its Resources

Are Busy Making Zepps

One or Two Big Aircraft Are Turned Out Each Week on Swiss Border

The Berlin papers publish stories of the Zeppelin development from a Swiss source, according to which thousands of expert mechanics employed at the Friedrichshafen works turn out one or two airships every week. The trial flights over Lake Constance neighborhood never cease and the noise of the motors which are tested daily and nightly at the great Mauthach Motor Works may be plainly heard far into Switzerland. The Zeppelin trial flights are now like military manoeuvres. The shape of the airship has undergone a great change since the first types appeared. It is much longer and slenderer, two gondolas hang lower, and no connecting gangway is visible, but is probably hidden within the vast body.

The gondolas are armor plated and carry at least six machine guns and several larger pieces of artillery. The platform formerly noticed on top of the balloon, has disappeared.

The airships show a metallic shine extending over one-fifth of the whole body. Evidently the envelope or parts of it are metalized by a newly discovered process. The steering apparatus is much simplified and reduced in size, while the motors are greatly enlarged.

Interesting descriptions of the warlike manoeuvres of the Zeppelins are given; their ability of ascending, descending and turning having been astonishingly improved. Not even the noise of the motors can drown the sharp crack of machine guns rattling away thousands of feet over the lake. Sometimes an airship suddenly disappears entirely in a cloud of vapor emanating from its own body. If the atmosphere is the least foggy the airship becomes absolutely invisible. Therefore it is not surprising that the English fliers have failed to discover them. Only the brightest moonlight may reveal an airship at night, while sudden dashes from its own powerful searchlights make concealment impossible. There is much discussion about the new aerial torpedoes which are said to be destined to play an important part in the next raids.

Democracy and the Empire

The old sullen pretence that the working man has no interest in the empire because he has no possessive share in it, dies a natural death in these stirring times, when from the continents there come in their hundreds of thousands men who have nothing to gain by the sacrifice they are making for the empire, but the reward of an approving patriotic conscience. In less dramatic ways, in the infusion into popular education of facts and sentiments and impressions concerning their kinsfolk beyond the sea, the ideal will need to be set up in the minds of the English people. The task will never be easier than in the days when the remembrances of the war and the great rally of the empire are fresh in the minds of men. We shall then see that even a democracy which in the past has been ill taught concerning the great problem of empire can notwithstanding respond worthily to the invitation to recognize its place in the great inheritance.—The Times of India.

Raises Alcohol Tax

The Austrian government has raised the tax on alcohol eight cents a litre, making the third increase since the beginning of the war. The tax now amounts to fifty cents a litre. The Austro-Hungarian government has agreed to increase the pay of army officers twenty per cent, after the conclusion of the war.

Protecting the Young Forests



A fire-guard cut across a section of a Dominion Forest Reserve. There is not much timber in sight, but considerable young growth is coming on and requires careful guarding from fire.

The plan of aiding Belgium to feed herself by rehabilitating the industries of the country under control of the American commission for relief in Belgium, has failed, according to a letter written by Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, to M. Hymans, the Belgian minister at London, because the Germans thus far have failed to reply to the request for guarantees that raw materials and manufactured goods will not be seized by the occupying armies.

The American relief commission some time ago proposed that certain kinds of non-contraband raw materials should be permitted to pass through the British blockade into Belgium, goods manufactured from them to be re-exported. It was proposed that the balance of trade thus created in favor of Belgium should be invested in food, thus putting the population so far as possible upon a self-supporting basis, and at the same time checking the growing demoralization due to long unemployment. Sir Edward Grey's letter to the Belgian minister follows: "Dear Minister,—During the last few months you have represented to me frequently the condition of industries in that part of Belgium occupied by the enemy and the need for import of raw material, if those industries were to be saved from ruin and universal unemployment and distress prevented."

"I now enclose a memorandum which shows the true state of the case. I should add that the question here dealt with is entirely distinct from the importation of foodstuffs into Belgium by the relief committee, as to which the attitude of his majesty's government remains that recently stated to parliament—that the government will facilitate the work of the commission as long and insofar as the work is carried on under adequate neutral supervision completely independent of German control, and in compliance with conditions laid down from time to time by his majesty's government."

(Signed) "E. GREY."

The memorandum referred to by Sir Edward Grey is in part as follows: "It is understood that there is a strong feeling among the Belgians that the industrial distress of Belgium is to be attributed solely to the action of the allied governments in preventing imports, and it often contended that this action does not appreciably harm Germany, while it involves a most painful loss to the people of our ally."

The memorandum then explains that the British government cannot agree that Belgian industry can be maintained in the present circumstances without a very considerable benefit to Great Britain's enemies and without involving a postponement of Belgian independence.

But the government, it says, is fully impressed with the necessity of supporting the Belgian population. For this reason it has supported the commission for relief in Belgium and permitted export trade from Belgium under certain conditions. Also for this reason, the memo adds, the government some months ago asserted its willingness to consider proposals for the importation of raw materials into Belgium through the agency and under the guarantees of the relief commission.

"The undertakings demanded from the Germans in connection with this scheme," the memo continues, "were simple. They were to permit the free importation of raw materials and the export of manufactured goods made from such materials through the relief commission. They were to respect and make free from all embargo or requisition any stocks of similar raw materials or manufactured goods still remaining in the country. They were, in general, to treat any factory thus supplied by the commission as enjoying the same privileges and immunity as one of the commissions warehouses."

The plan was submitted to the German authorities at Brussels by the relief commission four months ago, but although inquiries were made no reply of any kind was received from the Germans.

The memo then accuses the Germans of a deliberate plan not to enter into any agreement of the proposed kind until they have taken "the last ounce of native stocks of raw materials or manufactured goods which can be of use to them, and till they have been able to create such widespread destitution as to force a requisite amount of Belgian labor to emigrate to Germany or take employment in Belgian works controlled by them for their own purposes."

"Should these objects be gained," continues the memo, "they will doubtless express readiness to make an arrangement, so that the country, once it is fully drained of its resources, may be restocked. Before that time has arrived this German policy should, therefore, be fully exposed."

Every dog has his day, though some of them should be given thirty days.

Escape of French Officer

Adventures of a Prisoner of War Who Gained His Freedom

Few of the prisoners who have escaped from Germany have such a moving record of adventure to their credit as a French officer who recently gained his country. After the battle of Charleroi, in August, 1914, he and his company captured a German battery by assault, but he was abandoned unconscious near the enemy's lines with what was believed to be a fatal wound in his breast. That night he was posted as "dead on the field of honor." After eleven hours of oblivion he came to himself in a German ambulance. He pulled through, and two months later was pronounced out of danger. A French girl who attended him promised to assist him, and brought him some old clothes. He let his beard grow and did not wash his hands for some time in order to contribute to the effectiveness of his disguise as a tramp. On a dark night he took his departure unnoticed. Time after time he entered a village in the north of France by means of a pass, which he had forged. The German sentry glanced carelessly at it and told him to pass. Some days later a smuggler obtained from a Prussian officer for a box of cigars a pass for the French officer, which enabled him to reach a village near the Belgian frontier. He crossed the frontier wheeling a barrow belonging to a friendly peasant. In Brussels he obtained papers certifying that he was a Belgian commercial traveller. A person who was expert in getting young Belgians across the frontier into Holland agreed to help him. He was instructed to walk at night to a certain milestone where he would find a man with a red muffler sitting on a heap of stones. As he passed the man he was to pronounce the word "Belgica" and keep on. He did so. The man with the red muffler overtook him and said, "Follow me." When they arrived on the other side of the frontier the man with the red muffler exclaimed "Holland." The officer was free.

Farming in Alberta

Eastern Paper Is Pleased to Note That Excellent Conditions Prevail in the West

Eastern and central Canadians are always pleased to hear of the industrial progress of the great West, especially from visitors so well qualified as Speaker Fisher of the Alberta legislative assembly is to report on the subject of agriculture. He says the people of his province are pleased to have deep snow, because it helps to saturate the ground for the coming summer, and thus insure a good grain crop. This remark would be as applicable to Ontario as to Alberta if Ontario had been blessed with a deep and continuous covering of snow.

Even more welcome is the information from Mr. Fisher that "mixed farming" is making progress in Alberta. Incessant crops of wheat will in time lessen the fertility of any soil, by exhausting certain ingredients necessary to the development of that valuable grain. Oats, barley, and leguminous plants are all useful in a rotation of crops, but the chief means of keeping a farm fertile is to raise and feed cattle. This never fails if the industry is intelligently carried on. Other animals may serve a useful purpose, but just now the safest reliance seems to be the raising of cattle. Cattle are being depleted of food animals, of which the most important are those affording a supply of beef. The west has been from the beginning of settlement noted for beef production, on account of its availability for ranching, and the lack of opportunity to spoil young animals by tying them up in underground stables instead of allowing them to thrive under more natural conditions.—Toronto Globe.

Tribute to Canadians

Cardinal Bourne in Westminster Tells of Glorious Page They Are Writing

Speaking at a memorial mass for the Canadians at Westminster Cathedral, London, Cardinal Bourne said the Canadian soldiers were giving up under no compulsion, the comforts of their own home life, and had crossed the ocean with no thought of any other compensation than hardship and suffering, very possibly death. When the history of the war came to be written there would be no more glorious page than the record of what Canada's sons had achieved in the defence of the empire.

In a sermon to the Canadians at Saint Margaret's, Canon Carnegie said the remarkable fact was that, notwithstanding the stress and sorrow of these present days, the general feeling was far more cheerful and hopeful than in the days preceding the war. The British empire had proved itself a spiritual reality making for well-being and happiness.

Any plan that will only mean that returned soldiers will be induced to go on to farms and will not insure that they will not, after a short time, drift into the cities will be very inadequate. Exceptional treatment will probably have to be extended to such men. In the past, when any proposal has been made to aid new settlers, the objection has been raised that such a course would be unfair to previous settlers who have been unaided. We have never been much impressed by such an argument even in normal times, and we do not think any weight ought to be given to it in providing for the settlement of ex-soldiers upon the land.—Victoria Colonist.

H. G. Wells as a Prophet

Instanting Some of the Predictions That Came True

One of the writer's luckiest shots of prophecy was a description—in "Anticipations," in 1900—of trench warfare and of a deadlock almost exactly upon the lines of the situation after the battle of the Marne. And he was fortunate—in the same work—in his estimate of the limitations of submarines. He anticipated Sir Percy Scott by a year in his doubts of the decisive value of great battleships—see "An Englishman Looks at the World"—and he was sound in denying the decadence of France, in doubting the decadence of the Russo-Japanese struggle—the greatness of the power of Russia, which was still in those days a British bogey, in making Belgium the battle ground in a coming struggle between the mid-European powers and the rest of Europe and—he believes—in foretelling a renaissance Poland.

Long before Europe was familiar with the engaging personality of the German crown prince he represented great airships sailing over England—which country has been too unenterprising to make any—under the command of a singularly anticipatory Prince Karl, and in "The World Set Free" the last disturber of the peace is a certain "Baikun Fox."

But in saying here and there that "before such a year and so-and-so will happen," or that "so-and-so will not occur for the next 20 years," he was generally pretty widely wrong; most of his time estimates are wrong.—H. G. Wells in the Saturday Evening Post.

Depletion of Plant Food

Continuous Cropping Removes Enormous Quantities—Fertilizer Must be Used

In 1914 the wheat production of Canada amounted to 158,223,000 bushels—the average yield per acre being about 15.37 bushels. Allowing two pounds of straw as removed for every pound of grain, and taking the average analysis of wheat and straw, the following amounts of plant-food were removed from the soil during that year by the wheat crop alone.

Nitrogen 300,000,000 pounds
Phosphoric acid 95,000,000 "
Potash 137,000,000 "
While the virgin soils of western Canada and especially the very deep rich soils of Manitoba, continue for years—and in some cases for many years—to produce heavy yields even under continuous cropping, they are by this process gradually depleted, and as the supplies of plant food become reduced, the signs of exhaustion will be manifested in decreasing returns. As a matter of fact this depletion is already manifesting itself.

To maintain fertility, the valuable constituents taken from the soil must be returned to it. Of these, as has been mentioned, the most important is phosphoric acid. In 1913 there were 16,726,400 acres of land under cultivation in the three prairie provinces and the depletion per acre annually may be taken as equivalent to the phosphoric acid contained in 60 pounds of high grade phosphate rock. At this rate 501,800 tons of high grade phosphate rock would be required each year simply to offset the depletion of the land already under cultivation in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.—W. J. D., in Conservation.

Good Housekeepers

Working Girls Make Better Wives Than the Average High School Graduates

Miss Ida Tarbell, who has been investigating the conditions under which girls work and live in the mill towns of the east, announces it as her own opinion that mill girls make better wives than the average high school and college graduates do. Miss Tarbell has gone into the subject very thoroughly. She has worked with the girls in the mills, has lived as one of them and has come to know them intimately. She knew the high school and college kind before, so she speaks as one having authority.

Miss Tarbell says that the average high school and college girl thinks more of her outward appearance than of anything else. She thinks most of dressing, of making a good show, of entertainments and parties. She thinks little of the serious side of life, of housekeeping, of cooking, of caring for babies, and scarcely anything at all of thrift and frugality.

Still it is not the purpose of Miss Tarbell to prove that the high school should be eliminated. There is no reason why high school graduates should make inefficient wives. The lesson of Miss Tarbell's discovery is that a high school education ought to include that practical knowledge of good housekeeping that is lacking in the homes of so many high school girls.—Kansas City Times.

A Temperance Hall for the Canadians

Private enterprise desires to erect a large temperance hall at Shorncliffe for the benefit of Canadians coming into town from neighboring camps and barracks. The Y.M.C.A. buildings are excellent, as they are the only provided entertainment in the camp itself. Soldiers going to town have little else but to resort to the public houses. General Steele writes that he is only too glad to hear of the opening of any place where Canadians can have club accommodation free from access to drink.

The Western Indian

The Beneficial Effects of Training and Education

Mr. John Hawkes, who has had both the aptitude and the opportunity for observation, has made public his opinion as to the civilization of the Indians of the Canadian west. There is a "colony" of Indians on the File Hills reserve, and he speaks enthusiastically of what has been accomplished for and by them through the intelligent efforts made by the agent on the reserve, Mr. Graham, "who has proved that the Indian can be made a self-supporting and even an enterprising and patriotic Canadian citizen." To make the experiment a real success the work of evolution should begin in the Indian's youth and should be carried on with the object of preparing the boys to be farmers and the girls to be housewives. Under such a regime, begun early and kept up continuously, the Indian boys and girls will differ little in capacity and progress from white boys and girls similarly treated. The "discovery" made by Mr. Hawkes during a recent visit to the File Hills "colony" is analogous to the discovery made by many observers who have visited the late Booker Washington's colony at Tuskegee.

One of the quiet revolutions going on in educational work is connoted by the descriptive expression, "putting the whole child to school." Here it may be on a farm, there in a workshop, but always the essential feature of the new education is the training concurrently of the physical and mental capacities. Among the advantages that may be enumerated as resulting from such a combination of trainings is the keeping up of the interest of the children in their school work. It is precisely this advantage that is sought by those educational reformers who are striving to bring about an admixture of kindergarten work with the ordinary primary work of the junior first grade in the public schools, and of manual training and domestic science with the academic work of the higher public school grades.—Toronto Globe.

Germans Much Afraid of Canadians

The provision which is being made for the comfort of Canadian soldiers at the front is highly praised in a letter to Mr. Nesbitt, M.P., from a man from his riding now at the front, and forwarded to the minister of militia. The soldier wrote:

"Thanks to the generosity of our government, I am pleased to say that we feel the discomfort of trench warfare much less than the troops of the other countries, owing to our ample supply of clothing and equipment. The gum boots are a very popular issue."

Another letter received by Sir Sam Hughes comes from a resident of Portland, Me. The writer says that his son, a British artillery officer at the front, has highly praised the Canadian troops there. "He tells me," says the writer, "there is a brigade of Canadians on his left, and that they do pretty much as they please with the Germans. The Germans are much afraid of the Canadians."

Cheese Making in Manitoba Increases

One effect of the war has been to put new life into cheese making in Manitoba. For a number of years this industry has been on the decline until in 1913 only 400,000 pounds were made in the province. The war, however, with its big demand for so highly nitrogenous a food, furnished an excellent market for eastern cheese, and the Manitoba factories seizing the opportunity to supply the home trade almost doubled their make, producing, according to the department of agriculture's crop report, 726,725 pounds during 1915.

"Safety first" seems to be the motto of some of the judges in the West Indies. When an alien prisoner is brought before them, they consider the possibility of a gunboat from the culprit's native land popping in to make trouble.

It is told that a Hayti magistrate, on examining a prisoner, found that he was from Switzerland.

"Switzerland," he mused. "Switzerland has no seacoast, has it?"

"No seacoast, your Honor," said the interpreter.

"And no navy?"

"No navy, Your Honor."

"Very well, then," said the Judge. "I'll give him a year at hard labor."

Nickel Refining for Canada

The International Nickel Company of New York has covenanted with the Dominion government to establish somewhere on the Atlantic seaboard a plant for the refining in Canada of all the nickel necessary to secure to Great Britain and Canada their full requirements of the metal so vital to defence purposes.

This is shown in correspondence between Premier Borden and Mr. Monelle, president of the Nickel Company, tabled in the house of commons by the prime minister.

Longest Telephone Circuit in World

The Bell Telephone Company have successfully opened the Montreal-Vancouver line, said to be the longest ear-to-ear circuit in the world, 4,227 miles. The New York-San Francisco line, recently opened, is about 3,400 miles in length.

"I hope your constituents appreciate the value of your patriotic services," said the prominent citizen.

"I don't know that I care to make it a question of actual value," replied Senator Sorghum. "The market for patriotic services is terribly fluctuating."

Statistics of Forest Fires

Compiling of Information Necessary as a Basis for Fire Protection

The collection and publication of statistics of forest fire losses is a matter to which increasing attention has been paid in recent years. Progress in this respect is especially notable in Western Canada. In Eastern Canada, as a whole, the forest fire losses have not been known, on account of the incompleteness of the data published. It is important that information be collected on all fires, not only as to the area covered, but also as to the amount, character and value of the property destroyed. This is necessary in order that the intensity of fire protection may be adjusted to the conditions as well as to afford a basis for the administration of the area in other respects.—C.L., in Conservation.

London's Public Clocks Quit Chiming

By direction of the authorities the chiming and striking of public clocks between sunset and sunrise is to be discontinued in dark and dismal old London as long as the "Zepp" danger lasts. One of the most noted public clocks of the great metropolis that will cease to chime and strike the hours and quarters at night is "Big Ben," at Westminster. The bell of "Big Ben," originally weighed over fifteen tons and was cast in 1856. A crack and flaw in the metal necessitated recasting and two and a half tons less material were used in the process; the clapper weighs six hundredweight. After a time the second bell developed a crack which has been cut out. The quarters are rung by bells weighing 4½ tons, 2 tons 1½ tons, and 1 ton respectively. The note of the bell is E natural, the quarter bells being G, B, E, F. A chime, like a peal, consist of several bells tuned in harmony. Chimes usually accompany the striking of hours, half hours and quarters, and are generally sounded by clockwork. The heaviest bell in the United Kingdom is "Great Paul," which was hung in St. Paul's Cathedral in 1882. It weighs 17½ tons and is rung only on special occasions, such as the death of a member of the royal family or a distinguished personage of the city.

Changes in Voters' Lists

Two important changes in the voters' lists of Saskatchewan were decided on at a meeting of the select committee appointed by the Saskatchewan legislature recently. This committee has been appointed to take into consideration the election act and the controverted election act, and to devise ways and means whereby these acts can be changed and improved to meet conditions.

It was decided that the voters' lists for rural districts should be prepared under the enumeration plan on the principle of the Dominion system and that a system of closed voters' lists be adopted for all the cities of the province and all towns which appear by the certificate of the secretary-treasurer, to have a population of at least two thousand.

The committee is composed of Hon. A. Turgeon, attorney-general; W. B. Willoughby, leader of the opposition; J. Wylie, Maple Creek (Conservative); and Messrs. Latta, Govan; and Larson, Milestone (Liberals).

The Riders of the Plains

Numbering at present a few over 900 officers and men, the Royal Northwest Mounted Police have come through another year of splendid work. Besides the old responsibilities of peace times, they have had many added duties owing to Canada's relation to the war; but the annual report of the Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Perry, shows that nothing was lacking in the conduct and achievement of the force. After the war broke out, so many of the R. N. W. M. P. enlisted, and so much additional work had to be done, and so much uncertainty about the northwest population existed, that 500 new men were recruited; but most of these were last year allowed to go—and mostly they went to the war. Of charges against suspected enemy aliens, the Mounted Police investigated 2,309 cases during the year, interned 396 and paroled 326.—Ottawa Journal.

The Old Woman's Knitting

Here is the latest French spy story brought by a medical man who witnessed it:

lance on the French firing line, was lance on the French firing line, was an old woman, who industrially knit a big scarlet shawl.

An observant sergeant perceived that whilst the shawl never seemed to be completed, she was very restless, and kept moving it about. She was arrested, found to be a spy signalling by means of the shawl, also by no means so old as she appeared, indeed, being a man carefully made up.

So the firing party settled the matter.

Making It All Right

Katherine and Margaret found themselves seated next to each other at a dinner party and immediately became confidential.

"Molly told me that you told her that secret I told you not to tell her," whispered Margaret.

"Oh, isn't she a mean thing," gasped Katherine. "Why, I told her not to tell you!"

"Well," returned Margaret, "I told her I wouldn't tell you, she told me—so don't tell her I did."

Elocutionist—Strike! For your altars and your fires! Strike! Till the last armed foe—

Fan—Dat's two strikes, mister! One more an' yer out.

Erzerum

Something About the Important Turkish Stronghold Captured by Russia

Erzerum, which has been evacuated by the Turks, is a town of 40,000 people in Turkish Armenia, not far from Kara-Su, or western source of the Euphrates. It stands 6,200 feet above sea level, surrounded by mountains and the climate is cold in winter but dry in summer. Situated at the junction of the important highways leading from Trebizond, Transcaucasia, Persia, Kurdistan, Mesopotamia and Anatolia, Erzerum forms an entrepot of commerce between Europe on the one hand, and the interior of Asia, and particularly Persia, on the other. The fortress enclosed by a high wall, has on the west a citadel called Ijkaiah, with many curious monuments, and a mosque of Christian origin. The fortress also contains fifteen mosques, the residence of the chief magistrate some caravans and a few elegant houses belonging to the higher order of officials and Mohammedan merchants. Erzerum, which passed to the Turks in 1517 had early in the 19th century, 100,000 inhabitants, but it suffered much in the wars of 1829, 1854-55 and 1877-78. In the 1877-78 war Erzerum was an important military centre and much hard fighting was done in its neighborhood. The Russians closed round the city already hard pressed, and reduced the Turkish defenders to the utmost distress until in February, 1878, it was surrendered to Russia. The Russians held it for eight months when it was again given up to the Turks.

Protection for the Musk-ox

Rare Northern Ruminant Is Following the Buffalo to Extinction

Robes made from the skins of musk-oxen are very valuable. As the musk-ox inhabits high latitudes, it has a coat capable of withstanding cold. At the base of its long, flowing hair is a thick coat of wool, thus making a pelt which is both beautiful and warm. Musk-oxen are not plentiful and as they inhabit the desolate barren lands of the north, the supply is very limited.

The musk-ox is not difficult to kill, as it is not dangerous, and does not seek safety in flight. If hunted with dogs, the herd will stand at bay as with wolves, presenting an invincible front of horns to their animal foes, but an easy mark for the man with a gun. As a result, musk-ox robes promise to become as rare as buffalo robes today.

The question of protection of musk-ox is an important one, in view of their diminishing numbers, the ease with which they may be shot and the high market value of their skins. If it is not to be completely exterminated, the Dominion Government must do as it has done with the buffalo, namely, provide a reserve within which musk-oxen will be absolutely protected at all times. Such a reserve would serve to maintain a nucleus herd, from which the surrounding country could be stocked.

Musk-oxen form an important item in the food and clothing supply of the Eskimos, and we owe it to our northern people, who live in a country where nature is niggard of her resources, to see that they are not deprived of necessities that our wealthy classes may add to their luxuries.

Buying A Horse

Reading the Character of a Horse in Its Face

Looking at the teeth of a horse and watching its gait, the veterinarian said, "disclosed defects of a physical nature, but you can't tell the character of a horse by its ability to eat oats or trot a mile in a given time. How do you judge a man who applies to you for employment. By his face. A good judge of character can rely upon his judgment of a man from his facial lines. Try to disguise it as we may, our faces give us away to a keen observer. Such judgment isn't infallible but it goes a long way. Just so with a horse. A good judge of a horse can tell by looking at his face what sort of character he is. Hey, Jim, trot me out that dish nosed horse."

One of the helpers brought from the stable a spirited, handsome looking animal.

"Now," the veterinarian continued, "by dish nose I mean that depression between the eye and the nostrils. See how it curves. Such an animal is almost always a fine worker, full of life, anxious to be on the go. He makes a good all round animal for anyone who wants a good working horse."

"Now, here's a horse with a perfectly straight nose. He is also a fine worker, but I should not advise anyone who is not familiar with horses to buy one of these fellows, for while he is a good goer he is timid and scary and must know that the man who owns him is boss, or trouble is likely to ensue. Just so with that pin eared horse you see over there. A horse with that kind of ear is usually an ugly tempered brute and requires a firm hand to manage him."

"If you want a gentle horse, don't look for one with a Roman nose. They are seldom tractable or easy to handle, as is the horse with the flowing forelock. There is something about this bang that makes a horse quiet and easy to handle. I don't know exactly why, but it is so. There's a whole lot of character in the face of a horse if you look for it."—New York Herald.

If you wish to get ahead and stay ahead, use a head.

If You Would Save Money

on that tank you have been contemplating
purchasing for so long

NOW IS THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

On April 15th our prices on metal goods advance 25 per cent. The extraordinary advances in the cost of raw material have made any alternatives impossible. So take advantage of this last opportunity to save money on your purchase by giving us your order before the above date.

We use the BEST MATERIAL
Employ the BEST WORKMEN
And Make the BEST TANKS

McClaine-Wigglesworth Company, Ltd.

DIDSBURY -o- ALBERTA

AROUND THE TOWN

Mr. Fred Schwalm of Calgary was visiting with friends in town over Sunday.

It is reported that Mr. Chris Stendahl was accidentally shot through the leg while out gopher shooting a day or two ago.

The W. C. T. U. will meet at the home of Mrs. W. F. Sick on Tuesday afternoon, April 11th, at 3 o'clock. All ladies are cordially invited.

A meeting will be held in Mr. Beracht's old store building, on Monday night April 10th at 8.30 o'clock, for the discussion of cemetery matters. Let all who can possibly attend come.

Don't forget to attend the Rebekah ball in the Opera House on Friday evening, April 7th. Proceeds to go towards a home for returned Oddfellows wounded at the front. Lunch served.

The Women's Institute will meet in the Mennonite church on Thursday afternoon, April 13th, at 2 o'clock. Paper by the Rev. Mr. Eby on "The lives of women and children of Turkey." Paper by Mrs. D. H. Marshall, "Missionary work among the women and children of the different countries." Everybody cordially invited to attend.

Another handsome donation for the Belgian Relief Fund has been handed to Mrs. H. E. Osmond by the Didsbury Players being half the proceeds, \$40, received by the Players from their Carstairs engagement. They report loyal support from the Carstairs people who did everything possible to make the play and dance a success.

Flax For Grain

As a crop likely to be quite as profitable as wheat this year may be mentioned flax. The annual consumption of flaxseed is in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 bushels on this continent. All but about 2,000,000 bushels of this is used in the United States. The combined crops of seed in Canada and the United States fall usually 12,000,000 or 15,000,000 bushels short of this amount. This extra seed is normally brought from Argentina, and is coming in at the present time.

Where wheat seeding has progressed slowly, it will often be advisable to sow the last few acres intended for wheat rather to flax. The cash re-

turns per acre from the two crops are likely to be practically equal this year, and about the same as they were last year. So why not try the flax and run no risk with late wheat, usually a poor crop at best.

Only clean seed should be sown and that on clean land. A limited area of well prepared land sown with clean seed will be more profitable than a large area of badly prepared land on which dirty seed is used.

Well prepared land means:—(a) a good summer fallow, (b) first year stubble after summer fallow properly burned, well cultivated, sown and then harrowed, (c) other stubble land burned if possible, well ploughed, then packed, harrowed and seeded, and then packed again or rolled and harrowed.

For the new settler or the man with new breaking done before May 25 or 26, flax offers an opportunity for money making this year on this land such as is not possible with any other crop. Break about 3 inches deep, disc as soon as broken, and so fill all openings or spaces between the furrows, and conserve moisture as well as make a solid bed. Sow seed carefully before the first of June, at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre.

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER

The King Institutes a Mantle and Collar for Knights Grand Cross

King George has instituted a mantle and collar for the Sovereign and Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

This Order was created by Queen Victoria in 1898, the decoration being a badge and star, according to the grade.

In future the Knights Grand Cross will wear a mantle of dark blue satin, edged with red satin and lined with white silk, the mantle being fastened by a cordon of dark blue silk and gold, with two dark blue silk and gold tassels. On the left side of the mantle will be embroidered a representation of the Star of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order.

On all days usually termed "Collar Days" Knights Grand Cross will wear a collar of gold composed of octagonal pieces and oblong alternately, and these pieces will each contain upon a blue enamelled ground a gold rose jewelled with a carbuncle. In the centre of the collar there will be an octagonal piece, enamelled blue, edged with red, and charged with a white saltire, and with a gold medallion of Queen Victoria, from which will hang the Cross of the Order.

It is also ordained that the medal instituted by Queen Victoria shall be styled the Royal Victorian Medal. It will be circular and of silver-gilt, silver or bronze, with the Royal emblem on the obverse, and on the reverse the Royal cypher within a wreath of laurel.

Lost, Strayed or Estray
ads. \$1 for four insertions
in the Pioneer—they bring
results.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

in the following lines from now

Until Saturday, April 8th

Calgary Select
Flour . . . \$2.75
R. Oats, 8 lb. sack 30c
R. " 20 lb. sack 65c
R. " 40 lb. sack \$1.25
Evp. Peaches, 10
lb. box . . . 95c
Evp. Peaches, 25
lb. box . . . \$2.35
Brooms, 3 for . . \$1.00
Tuxedo Baking
Powder 5 lb. can 65c
Extra Special,
boned shoulder
Pea Meal cure
per lb. . . . 20c

Soda Biscuits, 15
lb. box, per lb. 10c
Bascada Salmon,
per tin . . . 12½c
Extracts, 2 oz.
bottles, 3 for 25c
Corn, 5 tins for 55c
Choice Blk. Tea
3 lb. tins . . \$1.00
Macaroni, 5 lb. box 40c
Jam, Strawberry and
apple, per 4 lb. tin . . 50c
Jam, Raspberry and
apple, per 4 lb. tin . . 50c
Reg. 60c per lb. Lip-
tons Tea, on sale at . . 50c

ATTENTION LADIES!

Call and see our stock of "Princess Coats" for women, at prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$20.00.

Also a large range of Ladies Skirts, prices from \$2 to \$6.50

Our guessing contest closes on Thursday, April 20th. Bring your guesses in early.

Our stock of Men's Spring Suits, Rain Coats, Shirts and Shoes is complete. We can satisfy you in these lines.

WILLIAMS & LITTLE

ESTRAY

On the premises of W. F. Brown, N. W. 1-4 Sec. 30, Tp. 31, Rge. 4, W. 5th. One red and white bull, rising 2 yrs. old, no brand visible. Owner can have same by paying expenses for interring and advertising. W. F. Brown, Elkton.

ESTRAY

On the premises of C. A. Foss, S. W. 1-4 Sec. 32, Tp. 31, Rge. 3, W. 5th. Sorrel filly, rising 3 years old, silver mane and tail. Some white on right front and left hind foot. Weight about 700. Branded on left hip I X not distinct. Hugh Ross, Brand J Reader.

ESTRAY

On the premises of H. H. Reimer, S. W. 1-4 of 15-31-4, W. 5, red and white Shorthorn cow, a few white spots, white spot in face, about 8 yrs. old, no visible brand. White cow with a few red hairs around muzzle, red ears, about 5 yrs. old, no visible brand. Bull, brindle, with a few white spots on, with long horns turning partly up; about 6 yrs. old, no visible brand. Hugh Ross, Brand Reader.

BULL FOR SALE

A fine 4 year old Hereford bull for sale or trade. A sure stock-getter. Apply CHAS. BROWN, R.F.D., No. 1, Didsbury.

FARM WANTED

I will give \$3,500 equity in modern ten roomed Calgary house for quarter section. Apply owner, 2116, 16th St. W., Calgary.

BLOWING WANTED

We are prepared to do plowing and seeding by contract. Apply Pioneer Office, Didsbury.

STRAYED

One 7 year old red Durham bull, dehorned, strayed from Sec. 30, Tp. 30, Rge. 5, west of 5th M., about January 15th. A liberal reward will be paid for information leading to his recovery. J. C. WATERBURY, Big Prairie, Alta.

— THE —

Clover Hill Creamery

is paying for cream as follows:

Sweet 36c per lb. Butterfat
No. 1 Sour 34c per lb. Butterfat.

— FOR —

Well Drilling

— SEE —

R. O. Sherrick

PHONE R1514

DIDSBURY, - ALTA.

Land Titles Act. Application No. M407
ADVERTISEMENT

Mortgage Sale of Valuable (Farm) Property

UNDER and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by the Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale

There will be offered for sale by public auction at the Rosebud Hotel in the town of Didsbury in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday the 22nd day of April, 1916, at the hour of 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:

The north east quarter of Section 20, Township 31, Range 28, west of the 4th meridian.

Terms of the sale to be 20 per cent. cash at the time of the sale, and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances, save existing seed grain liens and taxes for the current year.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situate about 9 miles from Didsbury and that the soil is a black loam with clay subsoil all upland except from 6 to 15 acres hay land in a coulee, with 45 to 60 acres under cultivation, no buildings.

DATED at Calgary this 22nd day of March A.D. 1916.

Approved
A. T. Kinnaird,
Registrar.

W. T. D. LATHWELL,
Vendor's Solicitors

Rest and freedom tonight from RHEUMATISM

Make good use today of the splendid healing and penetrating oils found only in Chamberlain's Antiseptic Liniment. It takes the weary ache and pain from the muscles and supplies the joints, so you will get your full rest and sleep tonight.

Chamberlain's Liniment

gives prompt relief in all muscular or deep seated pain—rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, lumbago, etc. Splendid to rub on the chest for colds and coughs. Low price, yet very efficient.
All druggists, 25c.



A CENTURY OF PEACE

BELFAST IS THE SCENE OF A BIG CELEBRATION

Many Leading Men of the United States and Great Britain Give Expressions of Appreciation of the Peace Between the English Speaking Nations Which has Obtained for Ninety-eight Years.

Belfast.—The celebration of the ninety-eighth anniversary of peace between the United States and the British Empire was made the occasion of expressions of appreciation by many of the leading public men in Great Britain, the United States and Canada through the medium of the Belfast Telegraph.

Earl Grey, former governor-general of Canada, wrote:

The hundred years peace has been of untold value to the political and social development alike of Great Britain, the United States and the Canadian Dominion. We hope to have a worthy celebration of the event two years hence.

The Earl of Meath wrote: War between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race let us firmly believe to be an impossibility in the future. Such a belief will go far to make it an impossibility.

Secretary of State, Philander C. Knox, of the United States, wrote:

This anniversary serves to remind us not of the termination of a great struggle, but of the subsequent passing of almost a century of peace and goodwill. In this long era of unbroken friendship, we English speaking cousins have realized and benefited from our kinship. Neighborly intercourse and trade have developed and grown to colossal proportions.

G. W. Wickersham, the United States attorney-general, wrote:

The peace established between us nearly a century ago has now become not only a habit but a condition, one which it is unthinkable should ever be altered.

Marlin H. Burrell, Canadian minister for agriculture, wrote:

If to commemorate special days is a good thing in general, it is especially pleasant to think of the commemoration of a day which has lent a century of peace between countries so intimately connected by ties of blood, race and language.

Judge Harmon, governor of Ohio, wrote:

Yours is a happy thought to celebrate the anniversary of the treaty of Ghent. It is well to remind the people of the United States, Great Britain and Canada that a century, lacking only two years, has gone by since that treaty established between them a peace which has prevailed ever since.

Charles W. Fairbanks, former vice-president of the United States, wrote:

We rejoice in the assurance of the past and the present that the long era of tranquility which we have enjoyed will continue unbroken for ever.

Rev. W. H. Roberts, D.D., chairman of the executive committee of the federal council of the churches of Christian America, wrote:

The treaty of Ghent put an end to a strife between brethren and ushered in an era of unbroken peace and increasing goodwill between the two great English speaking nations.

Right Rev. C. B. Brewster, bishop of Connecticut, wrote:

Whatever wars and rumors of wars there may be, we know that there can never be war again between this republic and the United Kingdom.

President McKenna of Dalhousie university, Halifax, N.S., wrote:

Canada may well rejoice that she has been fortunate enough to spend her period of national youth free from the stirring influences of war. She joined the United States and the Motherland in celebrating the ninety-eighth anniversary of the signing of the Ghent treaty, which has meant so much, not only for Canada, the Empire and the United States, but also for the progress of civilization.

Chancellor McClellan, of McMaster university, Toronto, wrote:

Ninety-eight years of peace and goodwill throughout the Anglo-Saxon world. May the spirit of peace continue to be the atmosphere of the British Empire and of the United States.

ALBERTA LIVE STOCK

Hundred Thousand Head of Cattle Imported from Montana

Edmonton.—Estimates made by W. F. Stevens, live stock commissioner for Alberta, with regard to the progress of the live stock industry in the province of Alberta during the year just closing, show a very large increase in the number of cattle brought into the province. At least 100,000 head of cattle have been imported into Alberta from Montana by Alberta ranchers, to be used for breeding purposes. While the beef cattle industry is growing rapidly, the most notable feature is the interest the farmers are showing in dairying. Aided by the efforts of the provincial government, which has imported a large number of pure bred stock, the farmers are acquiring herds of dairy Shorthorns, this breed being said to be the most suitable for this province. The raising of hogs and sheep on the big grain farms in southern Alberta is becoming an important adjunct to the farming business; while the ranchers are paying more attention to the raising of ewes for breeding purposes than formerly. Marked improvement in the conditions of hogs and sheep placed on the market is noted.

DEFENDS CANADA'S CREDIT

London Financial Paper Repudiates Recent Aspersions on Dominion

London.—In the preface to the annual report of Canadian companies in which it is interested, the British Empire seeks to defend Canada's good name. Alluding to the alleged over-borrowing, the report says the truth must be admitted that Canadian cities have been allowed in the past to borrow too freely, and at too low a rate of interest, thus encouraging extravagance. It warns the British investor to beware of the promises of huge profits from real estate, and says that promoters in the past have taken advantage of Canada's great prosperity and great future to line their pockets at the expense of the British public. The statement that Canada herself has over-borrowed is too foolish to merit serious discussion says the preface. The young country is still in the early stages of development, full of energy and prosperity, and its total debt has only increased from \$180,000,000 to \$250,000,000 during the ten years of the greatest development. She can point to large increases and surpluses of revenue and can certainly not be accused of over-borrowing. What is more remarkable is that an excessive amount of capital has been raised for her development.

TROUBLE WITH DOUKHOBORS

British Columbia Having Her Hands Full at Present

Vancouver.—William Blackmore has made a special report to the provincial Government regarding trouble in dealing with the Doukhobors in British Columbia. He recommends that the officials of the administration deal firmly, but gently with them showing them much patience and put the pressure where it belongs—on the leaders. He recommends that Russian teachers be appointed in the Doukhobor sections. He suggests that no more of these be admitted as immigrants, except with the understanding that no exceptions of any kind should be made in the matter of observance of the law. He thinks that a Doukhobor agent should be appointed with authority similar to that of the other agents.

KING PARTICULAR ABOUT SIGNING HIS NAME

London.—King George has been showing his entourage more and more of his determination to keep a firm grip upon his own affairs. One hears in the privacy of the court of attempts made by cabinet ministers and other public personages to treat the King as a figurehead, and to expect him to sign documents without having any idea of their purport. His Majesty's practice in those matters is as firm as that of the late Queen Victoria, who caused much surprise and no little chagrin in the early days when she refused to append her name to a document, the meaning of which had not been fully explained. It is said that on a recent date, the King showed his sense of the affairs of things by withholding his sanction to a paper for which a statesman in a hurry sought his signature at a moment's notice. The throne is a very real power nowadays, and its influence tends to increase rather than diminish.

FATTENED BY CANNIBALS

Traveller tells Smooth Tale of Adventure in South America

San Francisco.—Guy Villipone, a former teacher who arrived here recently from the West Coast of South America told a tale of cannibals while attempting to cross from Ciudad to Buenos Ayres. He escaped after many adventures and found his way to Callao.

They were a strange people, he said, and appeared to be half man and half ape. I have no doubt that they meant to eat me. I was mistified by all their kindnesses until I saw that it was all directed to get me fat, and then I thought I had better leave, and I did.

WILL NOT SIGN TREATY

CHINA DECLINES TO NEGOTIATE WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Replying to Britain's Recent Note Regarding Tibet, China Refuses to Negotiate a New Treaty and Regrets the Threat of Great Britain not to Recognize the new Republic.

Peking.—China's reply to the recent note of Great Britain calling upon China to come to an agreement with her regarding Tibet, was delivered to the British ambassador here. It is courteous in tone, but firmly declines to negotiate a new treaty. It cites the Anglo-Tibetan agreement of 1908, under which Great Britain agreed not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex her territory, China undertaking to prevent other nations from doing the same. It points out that the agreement also provides that China must police the trade routes in Tibet and protect communications.

The note insists that China has properly regarded all her obligations. China has found it necessary, it says, to send large numbers of troops into Tibet to do police duty, but the Chinese government sees no necessity for Great Britain to send troops there from India. It explains that it is as much to the interest of China as of England to maintain the present status in Tibet.

Regret is expressed in the note that the Indian government should close all the roads between China and Tibet by way of India declaring that such an act is rarely resorted to except between nations at war. It regrets Great Britain's threat not to recognize the new Chinese republic, saying that recognition would be mutually advantageous.

TO NAME BOARD ON B.C. CLAIMS

Commission Will Consider Plea of Coast Province for Preferential Subsidy

Ottawa.—The appointment of the commission which is to consider the question of better terms of the province of British Columbia, will be dealt with by the government shortly after the return of Premier Borden. There is to be, according to the arrangement agreed upon, three commissioners to be elected by the province, the Dominion and the Colonial office.

The question to be determined is as to whether or not the province of British Columbia, for physical reasons is entitled to preferential subsidy from the Dominion. The question has been at issue between the province and the Dominion for many years, but is now in a fair way of settlement.

What War Costs

Vienna.—The present Hungarian minister of defense, speaking in parliament, stated that, supposing Austria-Hungary had an army of 2,000,000 men mobilized for war, the following provision would be necessary: Three thousand tons of provisions daily; 8,000 tons of fodder daily for 300,000 horses. After a three months' campaign 1,500,000 new uniforms, 1,000,000,000 cartridges and several hundred thousand shells.

Eastern Wheat Country Found

Quebec.—A French syndicate has been formed to develop a large tract of land in Levis and Belchasse counties, which has hitherto been believed to be swampy and valueless, but which it has been found, will grow wheat as fast and as well as the Saskatchewan and Alberta prairies.

Settlers Cannot Get Supplies

Edmonton.—More than one hundred team outfits belonging to settlers from the Peace River country who want to get out to Edson to get their winter's supplies are held up north of Athabasca River waiting for sleighing over the last stretch of the road.

New Aide to Governor General

Ottawa.—Hon. G. E. Boscowen, of the Royal Field Artillery has been appointed Aide de Camp to His Royal Highness, the Governor General.

CONGRESS MAY OPEN MARCH 15

President-Elect Wilson Anxious to Meet Wishes of Democratic Leaders

Trenton, N.J.—Congress probably will be called into extraordinary session by President-Elect Woodrow Wilson shortly after his inauguration, perhaps by March 15, and the principal legislation that will come before it will be the tariff revision.

After a two hours' conference with Speaker Champ Clark, the president-elect declared that he would endeavor to meet the wishes of the Democratic leaders in Congress, who he was informed, were anxious that the interval between the two sessions of Congress be as brief as possible. Mr. Wilson announced before he left for Bermuda that he would call the extra session to convene not later than April 15. As to the exact date he said, he would consult the wishes of the Democratic leaders in Congress. Mr. Clark is understood to favor March 15 as the day to begin work.

The sooner we get started the better, he told the president-elect.

Both the speaker and Governor Wilson said Mr. Bryan's name had not been mentioned in the conference.

When interrogated later about Mr. Bryan, the speaker said plainly that he did not like to be interviewed about the Nebraskan.

GIRL HIRES ASSASSIN

Wants Her Cousins Removed in Order That she May Inherit Property

Paris.—An old ex-convict called at the prefecture of police and confessed that a young girl who is employed as a typist in Paris had commissioned him to murder her three cousins, and paid him \$36 on account.

According to the story he told M. Guichard, the head of the detective bureau, the girl expected to inherit the property of a relative, who however, left a will stating that the prospective heiress had displeased her.

On learning that three cousins would divide the property, the typist got into communication with the ex-convict, who proposed to remove them. Instead, he took his story and the money to the police.

The typist was brought before M. Guichard, and confessed that the story was true. She has been released, as no crime has been actually committed, and therefore, according to French law, she cannot be punished.

NEW COMPTROLLER TO TOUR THE WEST

L. Fortescue Who Succeeds Col. Fred White Will Visit R.N.W.M.P. Posts

Ottawa.—Laurence Fortescue who takes office as comptroller of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at the first of the year, on the retirement of Col. Fred White, will probably make an extended tour of the west during the coming year. He will visit the principal posts and stations of the mounted police and will satisfy himself at first hand as to the present state of the force. The new comptroller was attached to the mounted police in the west during the early years of the force.

Use Wireless on Railway System if Successful

Washington.—The Union Pacific Railway has made application to the Department of Commerce and Labor for license to operate a wireless system along its system. The company wishes to install a technical experiment station, and the government is requested to give permission for such a station which, it is said, will be the second of the kind in the country.

Several wireless stations, it is announced, will be constructed when the license is issued.

London.—A recent return issued by the London county council shows that 669,610 persons could have gone to the polls at the borough council elections on November 1, but only 314,995—47 per cent—did so.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON I.—FIRST QUARTER, FOR JAN. 5, 1913

Text of the Lesson, Gen. 1, 1 to 11, 3. Memory Verses 27, 28—Golden Text, Gen. 1, 1—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

In our meditation upon this most wonderful portion of the most wonderful book ever written we will probably repeat many things, hoping that thus the precious truths may enter many hearts. More than ever we do desire to be fully under the control of Him who wrote it that He may say through us only that which is truly His own. The opening section assigned to us for today's lesson contains in the first verse the record of creation; in the second the result of a great catastrophe and in the rest an account of great six day's restoration or fashioning anew of the work which had by a judgment been brought into chaos.

It is not written that in six days God created, but in six days the Lord made (or fashioned) heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is (Ex. xx, 11), or as it is in Gen. 1, 3, "all His work, which God created and made (margin created to make)." The first verse of just seven Hebrew words and twenty eight letters, tells all we know of creation and does not tell us anything as to when it was. It is a dateless statement and, for aught we know, may refer to what took place millions of years in the past. Other verses bearing upon this which should be most prayerfully considered are Ps. xxxiii, 6, 9, and Heb. xi, 3, which affirm that the creating word brought into existence that which God did not exist before.

That the creation was by Him whom we know as the Son of God is most plainly stated in John 1, 1-2: Col. 1, 12-17. Thus believing the first verse in the bible, one can readily believe every miracle and wonderful record in the who's book, according to Jer. xxxiii, 17, and find comfort in it as the prophets and apostles did (Isa. xl, 28-31; Acts iv, 24-31). The words "In the beginning God" have helped some whom I know, for they have said, I will not begin that which I cannot begin with God. We do well to pray that all our works may be begun, continued and ended in Him.

In the second verse the R. V. reads: And the earth was (or became) waste and void. In Isa. xiv, 18, we read: He created it not a waste. We know therefore, that the second verse does not describe it as He created it. There are only two other places where the words translated: without form and void, are used together (Isa. xxxiv, 11, Jer. lv, 23) and in each there is a desolation because of a judgment caused by a judgment because of a great rebellion. The suggestion by Pember in "Earth's Earliest Ages" that possibly the devil before he fell was in control of this earth may be well worth considering, but we must wait.

Over this waste and void condition the spirit of God moved, and God said "Let there be light, and there was light"—more literally: Light be, and light was. Thus early in the book we are made acquainted with God as Father, Son, and Holy Spirit and are shown that all things are accomplished by the Spirit through the word. In the first verse we have already noticed a four times seven of letters, and if we count we shall find in our lesson today the name of God just five times seven, suggesting an abundant completeness (1, 20-23; 11, 1-3).

In this section God is seen working unhindered by His Spirit and His word, and when He is allowed to work as unhindered in us we shall be perfectly new creatures to His glory. Let those who desire to know God count the number of times that the different verbs are associated with His name and do not accept my figures unless you prove them correct: Said (10), saw (7), divided, 5; called, 5; created, 5; blessed, 3; made, 6; rested, 2; set, ended, perished, sanctified, given, 1; it was so, 6; let, 14. More important, however, is it to notice that God alone is seen working, so it was in Christ when He was here as man and so it should be in us (Phil. ii, 13).

Inasmuch as there are verses enough for all the geological periods between the first two verses, I am willing to accept the days as ordinary days, but let each one be fully persuaded for himself.

Not only have we here the record of God making by His Spirit and His word in earth, air and sea, but we are taught by II Cor. iv, 6, to find an analogy in the work of God in man, whose life because of sin is all waste and void and dark.

By the spirit and the word, light enters the dark soul. Christ is received and there is a new birth. Thus becoming a child of light, there is a division between light and darkness, and waters from below do not satisfy so the water that He gives is desired and enjoyed. There is the power of resurrection as on the third day the reflection of the light of the sun in our lives as on the fourth day, then the abundance and fruitfulness of the fifth day, while the sixth day sees man, male and female, in the image of God with dominion over all things. If we would enjoy the rest of the seventh day, while we wait for the full coming, we must wholly cease from ourselves and all our works.

Said to be the largest tree trunk in the world is that of a tulip tree in Hittia, Mexico, which measures 115 feet in girth.

HORRORS OF THE BALKAN WAR



CHOLERA VICTIMS BEING CARTED TO IMPROVISED HOSPITALS

Germans Prepare New Gas Shells

French Reservist Says Allies Will Move When They Use Gas on Scale Used by Huns.

Capt. Raoul Vennal, a French reservist, home on leave after 18 months with the French army, believes Canadians could do more than they realize to hasten the end of the war by refusing to buy any goods of German origin and by planning to exclude them after the war. There is, he said, evidence that such efforts in France and Great Britain have already created great uneasiness among German merchants who want peace before such a movement gained headway.

Capt. Vennal, does not believe an unbreakable deadlock has developed on the western front. He stated it was unbreakable as far as the Germans are concerned. At the Marne where the Germans had twice the number of men and 50 times the amount of artillery, they failed to break through, and now, with the allies growing stronger, their hope is faint.

"But can the allies break through the Germans?" he was asked.

"As soon as we are prepared to use gas on the same scale that they do, I think we will move," he answered. "I believe we could move now, only the French desire to discover the best protector against a new gas which the Germans are believed to be preparing on a large scale—the gas toxique. This is a colorless gas with a smell something like apples and it kills. The men were always uneasy after the first use of gas until they were provided with good lung protectors."

"The Germans use three kinds of gas—lacrymogene, which has a smarting effect on the eyes and which the Germans use constantly; the mixte gas, having both the properties of lacrymogene and toxique gases; and the toxique with cyanide as one of its components and which the Germans have used so far only experimentally, because it is dangerous for them as well as for us."

"What about the French turpentine?" he was asked. "Is it not more terrible than any of the gases?"

"I have talked with many artillerymen about that and they all say that turpentine is a myth. Germans found dead at their guns were killed by the force of the explosion of one of the projectiles from our 75 millimetre guns. I think that the explosion exerts such an effect on the air that it tears a man's lungs to pieces by the rush of the air in and out, and he dies instantly."

"The English and Canadian soldiers are good. Our men admire the way in which they throw bombs and grenades. They make sport of it, and keep a tally of the hits and misses. There was one man who used to catch German bombs thrown over as though he were at cricket or baseball and pitch them back to the enemy trenches. The eleventh one he threw this way exploded, blowing his arm off. He got the V. C. for it, however."

Modern Whittingtons

Lord Mayors of England Who Have Had Humble Beginnings

There are several modern Dick Whittingtons among the new lord mayors and mayors of England and Wales. Councillor Charles Thomas, the new mayor of Newport, began life as a pitboy at Barnsley colliery, while Councillor George Nicholls, who is the new mayor of Peterborough, started work as a farm laborer, afterwards working as a navvy and helping to excavate Tilbury docks.

Among other mayoral curiosities it might be mentioned that Alderman William James Hughes, the mayor of Sandwich, who is elected mayor for the thirteenth time, was presented with a black wand in accordance with an ancient custom which commemorates the death of a Danish mayor of Sandwich, who, in A.D. 840, was killed in the battle of the Danes at Bloody Point, in the Sandwich haven.

The old custom of "weighing in" the mayor is still kept up at High Wycombe, Bucks, and Councillor John Comm, the new mayor, submitted himself to the ordeal of the scales, while the only working journalist in the kingdom to be elected mayor is Alderman J. T. Raby, Fellow of the Institute of Journalists, who fills the mayoral chair of Lichfield.

A splendid record is that of Councillor G. Turner, the new mayor of Cambridge, who has two sons at the front, and being too old for military service himself, has joined the Voluntary Training Corps as a private, while Councillor J. Bertram Watson, the new mayor of Stockton-on-Tees, is doing his best to prevent race suicide by giving, under certain conditions, 50 bounties of £5 each to children born during his year of office who reach the age of one year.

Kaiser Writes Hun National Hymn
The Vossische Zeitung says the German emperor has composed the words for a new national hymn, and has asked Richard Strauss to compose the music. The emperor, the newspaper says, aims to replace the Prussian hymn "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz" which is sung to the same tune as the British national anthem.

are now allowed to write only one letter a week, limited to four lines, and that this regulation applies also to letters addressed to them. Letters of greater length will not be delivered.

Insect That Eats Lead

Strange Beetle That Can Bore Through Lead as Easily as Bark

The latest wonder of California—reported too late to be featured at the World's Fair—is an insect that eats its way through sheet lead. A press dispatch recently announced the discovery of this insect by Albert Schuler of Santa Barbara, Cal., and at a recent meeting of telephone engineers of San Francisco, Mr. Schuler, who is manager of the Home Telephone System of the former city, confirmed the discovery and gave an account of the creature's depredations.

"Probably most engineers who read the newspaper story at once placed it in the same class with the famous and far-travelled hoax about the worm that eats steel rails" which was perpetrated a quarter of a century ago and still reappears at intervals," writes an editorial correspondent of the New York Engineering News.

"One of the editors of Engineering News, however, has since visited Santa Barbara and has seen the bugs, a number of which are held in captivity in lead boxes with glass covers, to see how long it will take them to bore their way to freedom. The bug is a slender black beetle, with hard wing covers, about one-quarter inch long, and of innocent and placid demeanor. Perhaps the reported alias of the marauder should be placed on record to aid in the detection of other members of the gild—Sinoxylon declive.

"It is stated that what the bug does is to light on a lead covered telephone cable and bore a tiny round hole through the lead sheath and the paper insulation down to the copper. Possibly he (the bug) believes the cable to be part of a tree or vine into which he is accustomed to bore holes, and so he proceeds to bore through the lead as he would through the bark. One entomologist gives concealment as the motive. Any engineer familiar with the rate at which the eredo novalis can drive his boring apparatus through hard wood will see nothing impossible in a beetle boring into a lead cable covering.

"Why the bug should want to bore holes is as yet an unexplained mystery, as it seems well nigh impossible that he could derive a high degree of nutrition from the lead, even if it did not make him sick. It is possible, however, that the boring process is preliminary to egg-depositing, in which case the foregoing account is all wrong as to the bug's sex and apologies are due to her.

"The lead-borer has been heard of in South Bend, Ind.; Rockford, Ill.; in Omaha, Tacoma, Portland, San Diego, in Florida and far-away Australia. Numbers of them have been found in old lead-foil tea-packages, and it is suspected that the family is of oriental extraction. Quarantine is being considered to check the menace."

Austrians Pot Germans

Avenge the Shooting of Their Comrades by German Soldiers

How the Austrians avenged the shooting of their comrades by German soldiers is described by a correspondent.

"On one occasion," he says, "the Germans retreating and eventually flying before the attacking Russians, came under the fire of the Austrian Maxim and rifles, which inflicted terrible losses upon their own allies."

"One Austrian officer when questioned regarding this incident, only said, 'It was dark, and we made a mistake.' Another significantly added, 'Well, we soon discovered our mistake, but the beggars deserved all they got. How many times have Germans fired upon our fellows when retreating, besides freely calling us cowards, and saying that every man who gave ground ought to be killed like a dog? Well, we just acted up to their ideas; they ought not to have retreated.'"

These flying Germans were fired upon by their allies for 15 minutes up to the moment when they burst into the Austrian trenches. The Russians were following hotly on behind with bayonets, and made a heavy capture of prisoners.

"This is the first recorded instance of Austrians retaliating on the Germans in their own coin."

War of Copper and Nitrogen

Albert Thomas, the French under-secretary of war and munitions, speaking to the members of the Italian press, said:

"This is a war of copper and nitrogen. Our struggle with the enemy is, above all, a competition in arms, munitions and chemistry. France has 750,000 workers, including 120,000 women, employed in these departments, and on the French front the British and French supplies now surpass those of Germany."

"Our superiority will be overwhelming as soon as Great Britain is able to produce twice the quantity of munitions produced by us. We now dominate the enemy, and we shall continue to dominate him when peace comes, because at the end of this war there will be developed in France extensive metallurgical and chemical industries which will free us from Germany. We will continue our war productions at the top speed as long as the struggle lasts, and will exchange with our allies arms and raw material."

The roads today are overrun by automobiles.

"Well, the roads haven't got anything on the pedestrians."

Nearly Bagged The Kaiser

Ran Into an Ambuscade and French Soldiers Nearly Got Him

It seems that for a long time the Kaiser had his headquarters in the capital of the Duchy, where, however, no citizen saluted him on the street nor any shopkeeper tried to grow rich by selling his portrait, according to a writer in the "Edinburgh Review."

At last he decided to remove to Charleville. Immense preparations were made for his departure, and he duly set out.

"Luxemburg breathed freely, believing it had seen the last of him; but when Luxemburg came down to breakfast the next morning it discovered to its amazement, that he was still there—or, rather, that he had returned in the small hours of the morning. But he had by no means returned in the condition in which he had set out. He had left a good many little things behind him—a good deal of baggage, a good many cars, and a good many members of his staff—and most of the cars which he had brought back bore the marks of bullets. Naturally Luxemburg was inquisitive; and presently, through the post-prandial indiscretions of officers in the cafes, the truth came out. The franc-tireurs had known that the Kaiser was coming, and had prepared an ambuscade for him. He had unsuspectingly run into it; he had been under fire. There has been casualties—killed, wounded, and missing—and it was by the merest accident that his own name had failed to figure in the list."

It should be added to their glory that the men who so nearly rid the world of its greatest plague were 400 French riflemen of Langie's Fourth Army who were cut off during the retreat from the Meuse.

Sharing Comforts With Their Allies

Some Canadian Contributions Have Gone to Cheer the French Soldiers

The French soldier hasn't behind him a countryful of women with money to buy wool and leisure to knit as has the Canadian soldier, nor has he the wherewithal to buy warm socks, his pay having only recently been raised from 1 cent to 5 cents a day. In many cases his family lives in the invaded districts of the north, from which they can get nothing through to their menfolk; in others they have been driven out of these regions and have as they can do to make money for their own needs. While in other parts of France there is lack of money and lack of time, so very many women having to do the work of the men who have gone. One woman teacher in a residential school writes that she is taking the place of three masters. Scant time here for knitting socks.

Through friends in France, who tell her of these conditions, Miss Cayley of 36 Elgin avenue, has been sending every few weeks socks and other woollen comforts, handkerchiefs, cigarettes, etc., to French soldiers in the trenches. Many of the men from Alsace-Lorraine are very badly off, she hears, the Germans having imprisoned their families as a punishment for their sons having got through the lines to fight for France. A Canadian soldier writes of his joy in receiving an extra large consignment of socks from home, for he was able to share them with the French soldiers, who often had nothing but their boots. Some even served fourteen days in the trenches with no socks whatever to protect their feet. —Toronto Globe.

Shorter Trench Duty

"The military authorities have reduced the period of trench duty from six to four days, believing as they do that ninety-six hours at one time is a long enough period for any man to be on duty there, under present conditions," writes Capt. the Rev. J. H. McDonald from France. "An equal time is to be spent either in the reserve trenches or in rest camps. Do you think our men relish the change? Not a bit of it. These sturdy Canadian lads would rather bear the brunt of it in six day instalments, and then have an equal period outside, than be obliged to move so frequently. But I am sure the new order will prove beneficial in the long run, and any disease that may fasten upon them, such as trench feet, an exaggerated form of chilblain, will not have the same chance to develop before being arrested and overcome."

A Feminist

The dull boy in the class unexpectedly distinguished himself in a recent history examination. The question ran, "How and when was slavery introduced into America?" To this he replied:

"No woman had come over to the early Virginia colony. The planters wanted wives to help with the work. In 1619 the London company sent over a shipload of girls. They planters gladly married them, and slavery was introduced into America." —Youth's Companion.

A gruesome tale of German barbarity is told in a letter received by a Saskatoon girl from a friend in Scotland, whose maid in a recent letter to her fiance, a prisoner of war in a German camp, asked as a joke that he send her the eyes of the Kaiser as a birthday present. Before many days had elapsed a small cardboard box was received by the girl containing a pair of human eyes.

Preventing Mottled Butter

Can be Overcome by the Application of Proper Methods

Mottled butter, though it may be of very good flavor, is strongly discriminated against by the purchaser. As this is a defect of workmanship, it can be overcome by the application of proper methods on the part of the buttermaker.

Mottles are caused primarily by an uneven distribution of salt in the butter. This may be produced by insufficient working of the butter or by churning, washing, and working it at a very low temperature, or by washing or working it at a temperature several degrees higher or lower than the churning temperature.

When the quantity of butter made in one churning is much less than usual, it is necessary to work it a greater number of revolutions of the churn than usual in order to produce the same result on the butter.

Extremely low temperatures of churning, washing and working should be avoided, because they produce so firm a butter that it is only with great difficulty that the salt can be worked uniformly into it. High temperatures of churning, washing and working must also be avoided to prevent an abnormal loss of fat in the buttermilk and also the making of greasy, leaking butter.

Great variations in temperature during the manufacturing process should always be avoided. Under normal conditions the temperature of the wash water should be the same as, or within two degrees of, that of the buttermilk.

When the churn room is so cold that the butter becomes chilled before working is completed, mottled butter is frequently the result. To prevent this it is preferable to increase the amount of working rather than to raise the temperature of the wash water.

Mottled butter, then, may be prevented by using methods that will insure a uniform distribution of salt.

A British Canal

A British Battleship Canal Advocated For Strategic Purposes

In a lecture given by him on "The strategic geography of the British Empire," Mr. Vaughan Cornish advocated "a Kiel Canal" for Britain, before the members of the Royal Colonial Institute. He said: "The Firth of Clyde is better situated in respect of natural protection from a sea attack based in Continental harbors than any other shipbuilding centre in Great Britain, but the line of naval communications with the East Coast of Scotland is singularly bad. The distance even by the northern route is considerable, and the West Coast of the Highlands, with its deep indentations and numerous off-lying islands is, moreover, an almost perfect lair for hostile submarines. With a thoroughly efficient battleship canal from Forth to Clyde we should possess on the west coast a base for the building and repair of ships of war which, in local resources, accommodation, natural protection, and accessibility to damaged ships, would be far superior to any that we now have." Mr. Cornish declared that the strategic importance of Ireland was not generally realized. There were many other positions in the world besides Ireland, which, if ever the British navy were defeated, would suddenly be seen to possess a strategic importance which the course of historical events has concealed from the casual observer.

Women Outlive Men

Insurance Statistics and Death Notices Reveal Interesting Facts

During 1915 the deaths announced in the Times included those of 854 men and 1,117 women of 80 years or over. Among them were seven centenarians, all women.

Insurance statistics have shown that women live longer than men. Between 55 and 65 the deaths of men exceed the deaths of women in a remarkable degree, owing largely, according to a medical view, to the harder work and greater carelessness of diet among men.

According to a New York actuary a woman who takes an endowment insurance policy lives longer than a woman who takes an ordinary life policy. "The longevity of the endowment woman is undoubtedly a question of spirit and the determination to live until the policy matures."

"The woman over 55 undoubtedly leads a quieter and more sheltered life than the man," said a doctor. "Her life work is largely done; whereas 'father' is competing in business against younger men who are hustling him harder and harder."

Age of Hens

With the vast improvement in the feeding of poultry which has taken place during the last few years," says The Farmer and Stock Breeder, "there is a decided tendency on the part of purely egg farmers to keep the hens a third season. The saving in the rearing is held to compensate for the lessened egg output. Hens that have been fed on the nitrogenous side from chickenhood, and never allowed to get fat internally, are younger in the third season, and will produce more eggs than hens of the second season that have been on all starch grain.

At the same time it is seldom wise, save in the case of breeding stock, to keep hens more than two seasons

The Value of a Horse

The Desirable Animal is Worth a Generous Expenditure of Money

The point of view has much to do with one's estimate of a horse's value. The value is rather definite; the estimates vary as do all matters of individual judgment. A draft stallion must have much merit to be worth several thousand dollars, but many horses bought even at five-figure prices have proved the wisdom of the transaction by making good profits for the purchaser.

At this season there is hard study of values on breeding stock. The common procedure is to set a low price and then see what it will buy. It will not buy much. To get a really desirable stallion or mare one must set his mark at the highest measure of merit that he can reasonably expect to find, and then buy when he finds it. If the price is out of reach, some readjustment of money to merit may be necessary. There is little use in "shopping" to find the greatest bargain in sight, if one really wants a horse. The desirable animal is worth a generous expenditure of money. Perhaps the most evident proof of this is the fact that successful breeders pay well for the animals added to their holdings, and they take only those of constructive merit.

The same principle applies both to purebreds and grades. The man who knows the value of a horse gathers about him much better animals than are secured by one who takes the price mainly into consideration. There may not be much difference in prices paid, either. Sometimes there is not much relation between the price of a horse and his real worth, and so the man who can recognize a horse's evident and latent characteristics has a big advantage in buying. He gets what he wants if it can be found. He saves himself from disappointment in selling. Horse values are worth persistent study.—Breeders' Gazette.

War Inventions

Many Wonderful Devices Submitted by the Inventive Genius

There are sure to be many contrivances invented for alleviating the hardships and pains of soldiers before the present war comes to an end.

Previous wars have given rise to many curious inventions which have not been taken up by military authorities.

First and foremost of them are boots with springs, both heel and toe. This it is argued, will make marching less fatiguing, as the springs will prevent the jarring now felt by the soldier as he marches along, especially over hard roads.

There has also been invented a bullet proof shield, which is composed of wire. This shield is intended to buckle on to the soldier's body and will protect the vital parts, although it will not interrupt the wearer's view, as he can see quite well between the strands of wire. It has been said that the wearing of shields will diminish the soldier's courage, but this is a statement open to doubt.

Soldiers, especially when wounded, often suffer terribly from thirst, and once more the inventor steps, unavailingly into the breach. A helmet has been constructed, the lower part of which is hollow. A broad turned-up rim runs down the helmet about halfway down. During a shower of rain the water collects in this rim and runs through a small hole into the cavity in the helmet. Thus the water is collected automatically, and when the wearer desires a drink he simply turns a very small tap at the back of the helmet and out flows the water. This, as will be readily understood, is rather complicated for general use, and, moreover, the helmet filled with water would press uncomfortably on the head.

There is also a rifle to which is attached a telescope for use when aiming at things a great distance off; arrows which can be fired from rifles; and numerous other contrivances which the inventors, although not the authorities, think would prove of value to soldiers if used.—Tit-Bits.

For Prisoners in Turkey

The Canadian government has received notice from London that the secretary of state for foreign affairs has been informed by the United States ambassador, that the Turkish government desire that in future remittances of money not exceeding five pounds from private persons for British prisoners of war in Turkey should be despatched to the international Red Cross committee at Geneva for transmission to the Ottoman Red Crescent society at Constantinople by whom payment to the recipients will be effected and a receipt returned to the international Red Cross committee at Geneva for transmission. Such letters and parcels are post free. Money should be remitted by international money order, which can be obtained at any post office, and which should be made payable to the international Red Cross committee at Geneva, and sent on with full name, number and regiment of the prisoner of war to whom the money is to be paid. Information has also been received from the United States ambassador that prisoners of war in Turkey

City Cousin—But, Cousin Eben, you can't go to the party in those clothes. Your grandfather wore those at least forty years ago.

Cousin Eben—That's all right. You don't suppose there'll be anybody at the party that saw him in them, do you?

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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10 CENTS PER PLUG

LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY—
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TORONTO

(Continued)

Indeed, the change of atmosphere was so great as to be startling, not only to the saintly Ursula, but also to the more frivolous Emmeline.

Mr. and Mrs. Oare-Jackson were parvenues, Scotch by birth, but American by long years of residence, and they had now for some years been doing their very best to forget both these facts, and to establish themselves as English country people.

But although their only son, now a young man of twenty-six, had been for three years at Oxford, and although two out of their three daughters had four husbands in the English upper class, these young people had left their parents a long way behind them.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Oare-Jackson retained what they had been from the first, rather pathetic figures in their own luxurious home, overflowing as it always was with a crowd of people of a somewhat miscellaneous sort, upon some of whom their hosts looked askance, although neither had the courage openly to avow their vague secret disapproval.

The house party whom Viscount Hastings and his sisters found at Oare Court was a particularly varied one.

There was the son, Hugo, a fair-haired, light-eyed, slim young man who looked so much less than his six-and-twenty years that he was permitted an extraordinary freedom of speech, as if he had been the boy he still looked.

And there were the Jackson's three daughters, with their husbands. All the daughters were typically American, ready of speech, easy to interest, inclined to underrate the amenities of the country of their adoption, by comparison with those of the land of their birth.

One of the three was pretty; this was Mrs. Fitch, the only one of the family who had married an American.

Henry Fitch, her husband, was a big, broad-shouldered, good-humoured-looking man, deep of voice, frank of manner, on the whole engaging, although he was referred to, and indeed he referred to himself rather as a shocking example, than as a specimen of what a man ought to be.

The husbands of the other two daughters, Sir Jocelyn Barkway and the Honorable Almaric Fincham, were unfavorable representatives of the British aristocracy, good shots, good riders, quite decorative, but self-centred and barren of ideas.

They had apparently married for money, and did not take sufficient pains to hide the fact.

The rest of the party consisted chiefly of men, old varsity friends of Hugo; and there was one who stood out from all the rest by reason of his good looks, and of a certain air of languor and a pallor which made him interesting in the eyes of the ladies.

He was introduced to Lady Ursula as Mr. Paul Payne, and was the friend of Henry Fitch, who had brought him to the house, by permission of his hosts.

Lady Ursula, who was an enthusiastic sick nurse, was struck by the extreme delicacy of Mr. Payne's appearance. Tall, dark and very handsome, Paul Payne looked about thirty-two or three years of age, and would probably, she thought, have looked less than that but for the waxlike pallor of his complexion, and she found out that he had only recently recovered from typhoid, and this circumstance added to the interest she frankly took in him, as the only man in the party who looked like the men of her own class.

Wrinkles are a CONFESSION

Advancing years are first realized by the change that becomes noticeable in the complexion. If you pay attention to the first, almost imperceptible lines how easy it is to avoid the unsightly wrinkles that sure follow. Wrinkles are a confession to Father Time. The skin must be kept firm and smooth by proper attention and treatment.

"USIT" is a skin food and wrinkle chaser. It builds up firm, elastic tissues, removes wrinkles, fills out depressions, prevents dryness of skin caused by excessive winds, and restores to your complexion that fine appearance of freshness and youth.

"USIT" is put up in handsome oval bottles, and until the Drug Stores in Canada are completely stocked, we are filling mail orders. Accept no substitute.

Send 50c to-day for trial bottle, sufficient for six weeks' use. We pay postage to any address in Canada.

Usit Manufacturing Company, Limited
Department A, 474 Boscawen Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

W. N. U. 1098

She was surprised to learn, in conversation with him, that Mr. Payne was an American.

"I should have thought you a typical Englishman," she said.

"Is that a compliment, I wonder?" asked Paul Payne, in that pleasant musical voice of his, as he tried to look with his own handsome dark eyes into the candid blue ones of his neighbor.

Lady Ursula did not smile. She took the question seriously.

"I suppose I am prejudiced," she said simply. "But I think my own countrymen the best in the world."

Her tone was so frank, her words were so innocently spoken, that Paul Payne forgot to follow up his commonplace question with more of the same sort. He found himself talking to the dignified, madonna-like lady not as he talked to other women, with playful banter, half compliment, half teasing, but simply, straightforwardly, giving her details as frankly as she asked for them, and feeling himself surprised at the pleasure he took in the conversation of a lady whom he had at first looked upon as too austere for her sex.

After dinner, Henry Fitch, who was his enthusiastic friend, twitted him with the change in his attitude.

"Guess you were talking to that starchy sprig of British aristocracy as if you liked it," said he.

Paul Payne smiled languidly.

"I did like it," said he. "She isn't so starchy as you'd think. Quite the other way. She talks more simply and straightforwardly than almost any girl I've ever met."

"Girl! Now I shouldn't dare to call that earl's daughter just a girl! She don't look like one. More like a sort of mediæval queen," suggested Fitch.

Paul Payne enjoyed the description.

"Good," said he. "A mediæval queen! By Jove, that's not bad. Well, it's so much the fashion even among earl's daughters nowadays; to let dignity go hang, that the sight of a woman who doesn't, who carries her own atmosphere about with her and even takes you into it, has something refreshing about it."

Fitch looked earnestly at his friend through the smoke of his cigar.

Then, suddenly, he took his cigar out, and advanced his mouth very close to Payne's ear. There was, however, such a tumult going on around the table among the other men, who were discussing the favorites for the following day's racing, that there was small need of such precautions to remain unheard by the rest.

"Say," said Fitch, "why don't you enter your name as a candidate, eh?"

Payne looked up, startled. Fitch went on with energy.

"You're restless, tired of your life, you want to settle down. She's every thing you could wish for; well-born, good-looking, and has twenty thousand pounds. Go right in, my boy, and win her. You'd make a pair fit for statues!" he added enthusiastically.

Paul Payne was evidently interested, but he was embarrassed too.

After a pause he said:

"An English earl doesn't give away his daughter to the first comer." Then, after a slight pause, he added hastily: "At least, I should think he doesn't."

"To the first comer! I guess not. But you wouldn't have any difficulty in satisfying him, would you?"

"I might have. Would he like his daughter to marry an American?"

Fitch raised his eyebrows.

"Well, you're not a Yankee, are you?"

Payne glanced at him quickly.

"Yes, I am," said he.

"I never thought you were," said Fitch rather curiously. "Of course, we met on the other side, and you've never said in so many words that you were British. But I've always thought you must be."

Payne sat up.

He had been thinking rapidly during the past few minutes, and now he spoke earnestly and with decision.

"Never mind what you thought. I want you to know, to stand up to it, that I'm an American born, a descendant of an English family, but with no relations or friends on this side of the Atlantic. I'm over here to see the old country, that's all."

Fitch listened with sympathetic interest. He had made Payne's acquaintance in New York, had struck up a friendship with him immediately, and had often wished that the man he admired so much would let him a little more into his confidence about himself. Fitch was under the impression that Payne had come over to Europe because he himself was coming over, and the society of the well-bred, handsome Paul had been a delight to him and to his wife throughout the voyage. This, however, was the first time that Payne, who was reticent about himself, had told him even so much as this. He appreciated the confidence, and at once agreed to back up his friend.

Payne was well-bred, good-looking, amiable, not very well off, though he was proud and independent as far as money went. Fitch good-naturedly felt that the chance of finding a wife with a little money was one his friend ought not to miss.

Payne changed the subject almost at once, and it was not again referred to that night.

But Fitch noticed that Lady Ursula

and Paul Payne exchanged a few words in the course of the evening more than once, and the open smile on the frank face of the lady showed that the handsome convalescent interested her.

She was incapable of deceit; incapable, too, of seeming pleased, in the conventional way, when she was not.

So Fitch smiled to himself, and told his wife that night that young Payne was in for a good thing.

On the following day there was a party made up for the races; there was riding, there was shooting. But while Lady Emmeline and her brother seized the opportunity to see a little more of "life" than they had a chance of doing at home, Lady Ursula stole away to the village, made friends with the carpenter's wife, and began an acquaintance with the humble inhabitants of the neighborhood which she steadily improved day by day during her stay at Oare Court.

She was perfectly unostentatious about it, neither flaunting the fact of her occupation, nor concealing it.

But the news got abroad among the house party, and caused a great deal of amusement, mingled with astonishment.

(To be Continued)

Tide of Feminism Rising

It is reasonable to expect that when the women of the prairie provinces are possessed of the franchise, many women in the other provinces will be restless until they acquire the same right. The tide of feminism in this country is rising. It means much more than the mere granting of the voting franchise to women. It means coming changes of a fundamental character—social, and economic as well as political changes, changes in the relation of the sexes, in domestic life, in conventional ideas of morality. Whether these changes will be for the betterment of the race is a matter of opinion; it depends upon the point of view. All who thirst for change for the sake of change will hail the feminist revolution with joy. But in such revolutionary changes much that is good is often submerged. What is old is not necessarily of little value and unfit to cherish.—Hamilton Herald.

Cannot Stand Failure

The doctrine of the election of Germany to create by blood and fire the kingdom of righteousness on earth can withstand many things. Ridicule cannot shake the stout faith of a humorless race in its idol; misery and suffering may, for a time at any rate, only harden it. But there is one thing which no variant of this degraded creed has ever been able to support, and that is failure. Let it become visible to the least willing to see it that the German empire has failed in its self-appointed task; that the attempt to "crucify humanity" has recoiled in blood and ruin on its authors, winning for them nothing but the abhorrence of mankind; and the whole fabric of false history, false science, false statesmanship and false fanaticism is already tottering.—London Daily News.

A simplified X-ray by which a bill collector could see how much money a man had in his pocket would fill a long-felt want.

HEAT FLASHES, DIZZY, NERVOUS

Mrs. Wynn Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her During Change of Life.

Richmond, Va. — "After taking seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel like a new woman. I always had a headache during the change of life and was also troubled with other bad feelings common at that time—dizzy spells, nervous feelings and heat flashes. Now I am in better health than I ever was and recommend your remedies to all my friends."—Mrs. LENA WYNN, 2812 E. O Street, Richmond, Va.

While Change of Life is a most critical period of a woman's existence, the annoying symptoms which accompany it may be controlled, and normal health restored by the timely use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such warning symptoms are a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude, and dizziness.

For these abnormal conditions do not fail to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The Importance of Clean Land

Address by Prof. Bedford on the Subject of Clean Land for Producing Clean Seed

There are several reasons why land intended for seed production should be as free as possible from weeds.

Weeds absorb soil moisture, an abundance of which is one of the essentials in the production of large yields of grain. This is particularly true when speaking of the western provinces, for our rainfall is somewhat limited, and we need it all. Without sufficient soil moisture the plant will lack vigor, the straw will be short, the ear under-sized and not well filled, insufficient moisture will also reduce the size of the kernel and lessen its weight per bushel.

The amount of water absorbed and given off by the leaves is somewhat remarkable. One authority says that one weed plant an inch in diameter at the base, and having a leaf surface of about 59 square feet, has been known to transfer through its leaves one pound four ounces of water in 24 hours. Another writer says an average mustard plant pumps from the soil about 14 ounces of water per day, and a sunflower may absorb 33 ounces in one day.

Weeds injure the grain by crowding; all living plants must have a certain amount of space for the circulation of air and moisture, and to be open to the life-giving warmth and light of the sun. When crowded, even among themselves, they cannot thrive, and if this needed space is to any extent occupied by weeds the returns from the crop must be correspondingly less. Weeds are notoriously more resistant to drought, more rapid in growth, more sturdy of habit and more tenacious of life than the cultivated plants that they shade, drown or starve out.

Adam Dickson, as long ago as 1735, said in his treatise on agriculture: "Weeds are nourished by the same food that would nourish useful plants, and therefore when allowed to grow along with them must rob them of part of their food. Experience convinces the farmer of the truth of this; for he finds that his crop is bad in proportion to the quantity and kinds of weeds with which his land is infested."

Some weeds serve as host plants, for injurious fungi and rust, smut and mildew, may be transferred from them to useful plants. Weedy stubbles are often a breeding ground for cut worms, flea beetles and other insect plagues.

Sheaves of grain containing any considerable quantity of weeds are difficult to cure, and are frequently the cause of grain heating in the stack, bin or elevator, thus seriously injuring its germinating power. Weeds mean extra labor in cleaning the threshed grain, and in some instances it is almost impossible to make a perfect separation with the machines in common use. For instance, it is exceedingly difficult to separate wild oats from cultivated oats, or chaff and corkle from wheat. Barnel is difficult to separate from barley, etc.

I consider it extremely dangerous to purchase seed grain from a grower whose farm is generally full of weeds, even if the particular field from which the individual sample was obtained is clean, for there is great danger of weed seeds becoming mixed through the use of implements, machinery, etc.

Two incidents in my own experience will illustrate this point. In the autumn of 1906, I visited a farm in this province, where I understood the owner made a specialty of growing seed grain. I found one small patch of about one-half acre which had been hand-picked and was fairly free of noxious weeds, but every other field on the farm was practically smothered with noxious weeds. It is needless to state that I did not purchase any seed from that farm.

Again, in 1908, wishing to purchase a large quantity of seed grain for the federal government, I inspected the growing crop on a 2,000 acre farm in the west. This farm, I understood, made a specialty of growing seed oats for the United States market. On inspecting the growing crop I found the virgin soil of every field had been broken deeply the first year, then disked and sown the same season with flax, and the crop showed the evil of this practice.

There was not an acre of the whole farm but what was contaminated with from two to five kinds of wild mustard. There was certainly a large amount of many-colored blossoms in every field, but the farm did not appeal to me as a promising source from which to procure clean seed grain, and I left without making a purchase.

Few conveniences which have been adapted to use on the farm can exceed the rural telephone in value. For a quick means of communication between friends and neighbors, and with nearby business people, the telephone is worth many times the small cost of installation.

Hungarian Actress Executed as Spy
According to information received by Cleveland Hungarians, Sari Pet-rass, famous Hungarian actress, who was noted in Europe for her beauty, has been executed as a British spy in Budapest.

Letters received in Cleveland declare that she was tried by court-martial and convicted of getting military secrets from Austrian and Hungarian officers and sending them to England. The reports declare that some of her letters were intercepted and that one of her dupes confessed.

She was well known in London, where she was appearing in "The Marriage Market," at one of the big theatres, when the war started.

The news of her execution was kept secret, and came as a shock to the theatre-going public abroad when it became known.

Hostess (to guest)—Now, remember, I've warned you. If you will insist on sleeping in the haunted room don't be surprised to hear the most hair-raising scream.

Bald Guest—Right! That'll suit me; I've tried every other hair-raising remedy without success.

Here is where the old man tells his children that his mother used to make him take sulphur and molasses in the spring.

TO SAVE EYES

Is the Object of This Free Prescription—Try It If Your Eyes Give You Trouble.

Thousands of people suffer from eye troubles because they do not know what to do. They know some good home remedy for every other minor ailment, but none for their eye troubles. They neglect their eyes, because the trouble is not sufficient to drive them to an eye specialist, who would, anyway, charge them a heavy fee. As a last resort they go to an oculist or to the five and ten-cent store, and oftentimes get glasses that they do not need, or which, after being used a few months, do their eyes more injury than good. Here is a simple prescription that every one should use: 5 grains Bor-Ac 2 ounces water. Use three or four times a day to bathe the eyes. This prescription and the simple Optima system keeps the eyes clean, sharpens the vision and quickly overcomes inflammation and irritation; weak, watery, overworked, tired eyes and other similar troubles are greatly benefited and oftentimes cured by its use. Many reports show that wearers of glasses have discarded them after a few weeks' use. It is good for the eyes and contains no ingredient which would injure the most sensitive eyes of an infant or the aged. Your own oculist can fill this prescription, or the Valmas Drug Co. of Toronto will fill it for you. Try it, and know for once what real eye comfort is.

If Your Horse Could Talk

He would tell you that he can do lots more work when the wagon wheels are greased with

MICA AXLE GREASE

Mica Axle Grease fills the pores of the axle. Makes a perfect bearing surface. Reduces friction to a minimum.

Dealers Everywhere
The Imperial Oil Company
Limited
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

LITTLE THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES



The best yeast in the world. Makes perfect bread.

EW. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Russians Slaughter Enemy

Germans Were Made to Advance at Any Cost

Some idea of the stubbornness of the opposition which our allies have to overcome in Volhynia may be obtained from details of the fight for Khrask, six miles north of Char-torysk.

Having crossed the Sty and seized the village, the Russians began to entrench themselves on its southern and south-western outskirts. While this work was being hurried on, dense masses of the enemy appeared on the heights about a mile from the village, and though deluged with shrapnel by batteries hidden in depressions in the ground, streamed down into the plain. Traversing two-thirds of the distance which separated them from the Russians, they vanished in a gully where they recovered breath and consolidated their depleted ranks.

As soon as they emerged from this cover they were met by a withering fire from the Russian machine guns and rifles, which swept them off their feet in sheaves, and sent the remnants flying back to the shelter of the gully.

Nevertheless, four further attempts were made to drive them on in this way, and it was only when the Russians, following up the repulse of a fifth attack with a bayonet charge, cleared out the gully that the Germans gave up their attempts to regain the lost position.

Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of all.

Will Prevent Relief Fund Frauds

It is officially announced that in order to secure better co-ordination of appeals in behalf of the Belgians and to prevent waste of public generosity, effort, and the misapplications of funds obtained in response to such appeals, the Belgian and British governments have decided to make arrangements giving official recognition only to appeals approved by the two governments.

Official recognition will be given in the form of a certificate issued by the local government board. This certificate will be issued only after the Belgian government has been consulted. The public, therefore, are warned not to subscribe to appeals in behalf of the Belgians not bearing the official certificate.

"Nobody loves a fat man."
"Wrong again. The tailor does."

PERSONALS.

A Prominent Ontario Woman Speaks.

Welland, Ont.—"I am glad I heard about Dr. Pierce's remedies. When I was tired-out and worn-out I used 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription.' It is true that they are grand remedies, and I found that they built me up and made me feel like a new person. I believe I used seven bottles in all. I have recommended Dr. Pierce's remedies to several of my acquaintances."

"I have one of the Common Sense Medical Advisers and think very highly of it."—Mrs. MAY CLARK, 117 State St., Welland, Ont.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a tonic and builder that brings new activity to the liver, stomach and bowels in a short time, thus causing salowness, indigestion and constipation to disappear.

Good blood means good health; good health means strong men and women, full of vigor and ambition, with minds alert and muscles ever willing. Any medicine dealer will supply you with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in either liquid or tablet form. Send to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser—a great doctor book—of 1008 pages, cloth bound—answers many important questions. Copy will be sent, customs prepaid, for 50 cents (or stamps) to pay wrapping and mailing charges.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated and easy to take as candy.

W. N. U. 1096

Annual Demand for Marbles

Each Spring 200 Million Are Used in the United States

It has been estimated by statisticians that more than 200 million small clay marbles are used by the boys of the United States every spring time. It is a known fact that 125 million marbles are made every year by one clay marble manufacturer whose plant is in Summit County, Ohio. And these marbles are made or rolled by young girls.

The marble manufacturer does not devote all his attention to the manufacturing of the "game marble." There are various uses to which the marble is put, and as a matter of fact, the size varies according to its intended use. The Standard Oil Company is one of the largest buyers of marbles, and these are started in graded pipelines to clean out the paraffine which gathers on the side of the pipe as it flows to the tanks.

Clay marbles are used also by the manufacturer of rubber, ink and salt, chemical and powder makers. They are used also in grinding the large stones of the lithographer and by railway supply people. Puzzle box makers are also large buyers of marbles.

The sizes of the clay marbles as made in the United States vary from nine-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, which is the small "pill" the boys play with, to one measuring six inches in diameter, or about the size of a small cannon ball.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GUARD THE BABY AGAINST COLDS

To guard the Baby against colds nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a mild laxative that will keep the little one's stomach and bowels working regularly. It is a recognized fact that where the stomach and bowels are in good order that colds will not exist; that the health of the little ones will be good and that he will thrive and be happy and good-natured. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Good Advice"

Lord Bryce gives good advice to his countrymen when he warns them against the spirit of reprisal. It is human to wish to beat an enemy at his own game. But to answer brutality is to make war mere butchery. The allies cannot afford thus to alienate the sympathy which their humane conduct has gained for them.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen.—My daughter, 13 years old, was thrown from a sleigh and injured her elbow so badly it remained stiff and very painful for three years. Four bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT completely cured her and she has not been troubled for two years.

Yours truly,

J. B. LIVESQUE,
St. Joseph P.O., 18th Aug., 1900.

They Cost Money

"He is getting rich by saving his nickels."
"That is the only way."
"But too expensive."
"How is it?"
"See how much it costs him to get them."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

High Cost of Living

Greater Attention to Mixed Farming and Increased Production Will Help to Remedy Conditions

An important cause of the high cost of living has been the general demand for improvement in living conditions, arising through the spread of education, says the report of the high cost of living commission, tabled in the commons by Hon. T. W. Crothers.

"The advance of prices in Canada," the report continues, "has been stimulated greatly by the enormous expenditure of railways and public works, and by large investments incidental to the development of a young country such as Canada."

After pointing to the manifold forms of extravagance abroad in the land, the report points out that another cause is in the household. "But," the report says, "the main factor in enhancing the cost of commodities is the withdrawal of the population from the land, which has decreased the proportion of people engaged in food production."

The commission look for improvement through land settlement, greater attention to mixed farming, increased production, with standardization of quality in farm products, together with co-operation in distribution. Extension of the parcel post system, and the building of good roads would reduce the cost of producing the staple commodities of the farm.

The growing demand, especially west of the lakes, for cheaper and more accessible "working capital," is pointed out. This would assist farmers to develop their farms and enable them to supplement the growing of cereals by the production of meats and dairy products.

The commissioners also suggest that the teaching in the public schools should be supplemented by vocational training.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Bileousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

Music and War-time

Since the days when Taillefer, the minstrel, led the hosts of Normans to victory in the battle of Hastings, history has not furnished us with a more dramatic picture. The tall singer, clad in his coat of mail, sat upon his prancing war horse, and tossed and caught his great sword as he rode at the head of the invading army. And he sang, how he must have sung! And the whole army behind him joined in the song until the very hills seemed to shake to the mighty volume of sound. Before then and since then music has been as necessary a part of warfare almost as the sword—music, or its counterpart, the inspiring, piercing, overwhelming battle cry.—Victoria Colonist.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

"No, my 'usband ain't killed, Mrs. Marks. No sooner did I put all the kids in mourning, even to Bly in the pram, when I gets a telegram a sayin' 'e's alive and well. Yes, an' all this expense for nothin'."
"Wot a crool shame!"

Too Shallow

"What ails him?"
"A college education."
"Trying to put a quart of knowledge into a pint measure, I suppose."

Anti-German League

Seeks to Enroll 1,000,000 Members and Get Free Trade Secrets

Destruction of every German influence in Great Britain, internment of all alien enemies, and capture of all German secrets are aimed at by the Anti-German League. This organization is increasing in strength daily, and has the backing of influential business concerns in Britain. It is attempting to gain a million members.

The objects of the league follow:

1. To enroll 1,000,000 members who will take the anti-German pledge.
2. To amend the law relating to alien immigration and the naturalization of Germans as British subjects.
3. To influence legislation for a protective and, if necessary, prohibitive tariff on all German and Austrian-made goods.
4. To investigate German patents, processes and monopolies with a view to imparting knowledge and information to British traders, manufacturers, and others who desire to work same.
5. To negotiate financial and other assistance for British manufacturers who will undertake the production of goods hitherto made in Germany and Austria.
6. To assist in returning to parliament any candidates, irrespective of party, who will pledge themselves to support the objects of the league, and generally to arrange a series of lectures in all the great towns and cities throughout the country for the purpose of obtaining public support and approval.

They Soothe Excited Nerves.—Nervous affections are usually attributable to defective digestion, as the stomach dominates the nerve centres. A course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will still all disturbances of this character, and by restoring the stomach to normal action relieve the nerves from irritation. There is no sedative like them and in the correction of irregularities of the digestive processes, no preparation has done so effective work, as can be testified to by thousands.

First Golfer (to clubmate who has just been trimmed woefully)—Well, what's your handicap?
Second Golfer—Honesty.

Rheumatism Goes Quickly Its Virus Forever Destroyed

EVERY CASE IS CURABLE

Good-bye to Rheumatism! Your aching joints, your stiff, sore muscles, those sleepless nights and suffering days—good-bye forever—your day is gone.

Sufferer, cheer up, and read the good news below.

"A man met me a month ago, and said, 'don't stay crippled, quit complaining, limber up.' My answer was, 'I'm rheumatic, I can't do it.' He looked me over in a pitying sort of way and told me to go to the nearest drug store for Nerviline and Ferrozone. The combination had cured him. I was convinced of his sincerity and followed his instructions. I rubbed on Nerviline three times every day—rubbed it right into my aching joints. The pain quickly lessened, and I became more limber and active. To draw the virus of the disease from my blood I took two Ferrozone Tablets with every meal. I am well today, not an ache, not a pain and no sign of stiffness at all."

What Nerviline can do in a case like this it can do for you too. For nearly forty years Nerviline has been recommended for Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica and LaHe Back. It is the one remedy that never disappoints.

"In heaven," said the sentimental maiden, "a man is never separated from his wife."

"I beg your pardon," interrupted the misogynist, "but I think you are getting mixed in your geography."

It Has Many Qualities.—The man who possesses a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is armed against many ills. It will cure a cough, break a cold, prevent sore throat; it will reduce the swelling from a sprain, cure the most persistent sores and will speedily heal cuts and contusions. It is a medicine chest in itself, and can be got for a quarter of a dollar.

"Do you suffer from the climate?"
"Yes, I know a man from California who refuses to talk about anything else."



WHAT DOES YOUR MIRROR TELL YOU?

Your mirror has a message for you. Is it one of health and good cheer? Or do you read there signs of disease and a warning to take action?

Is your complexion pale and sallow? Lips, gums and eyelids without color? Is there puffiness under the eyes?

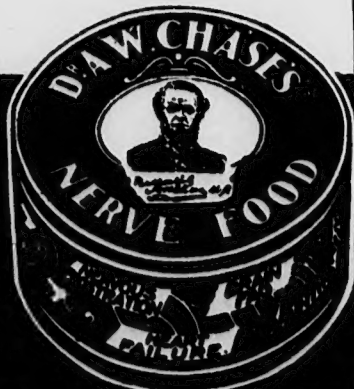
These are indications of anaemia or poor quality of blood. Other symptoms are shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, faintness and dizziness, swelling of the ankles, indigestion and irritable temper, ringing in the ears and dimness of vision.

The blood is watery. It is lacking in the red corpuscles which supply nutrition to the nervous system and go to build up the cells and tissues of the body. You need just such help as is best supplied by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. In this food cure you get in condensed and easily assimilated form the ingredients from which good, rich, red blood is formed. Gradually and naturally the weak, listless body is restored and the vital organs resume their various functions.

Since the Nerve Food cures by the building-up process, you must expect to keep up the treatment for some little time. The thoroughness of the cure will more than reward you for your perseverance, and in the meantime your mirror will tell you of improving health and the return of color to the cheeks.

50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food



Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free, if you mention this paper.

Spring! Spring!

Now is the time to pick out that

Linoleum

you promised yourself this spring.

Our assortment is fairly good under existing conditions.

We have a new wrinkle whereby you can drape your window hangings very artistically.

Still have some nice apples to offer
Headquarters for PURITY FLOUR

The store that handles quality goods

A. G. Studer



We Pay One Half

The purchase price of this famous
1881 Rogers Al Plate

WE give coupons with every 25c. purchase of all the high grade guaranteed products made by the United Drug Company. We are willing to lose money on the silverware to get you acquainted with these goods, which are standard in their line.

"Rexall Remedies"

Liggett's Candies, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Brushes, Stationery, Rubber Goods, and hundreds of other items, household preparations, etc. You cannot afford not to secure this popular silverware, when you can get it on our half bought plan. As an example, this teaspoon that sells for 25c. you can get for 10c. with coupons.

H. W. CHAMBERS, Druggist

CALGARY & EDMONTON
LAND CO., LTD.

Alberta Farm Lands For Sale

New Terms: One tenth cash, balance nine annual instalments, interest 6 per cent. Ten cents per acre survey fees, payable with final instalment and without interest.

For Maps and Prices apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg; Lott & Co. Limited, Calgary; or to local representative,

W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury

Material..... 93 59

Deficit at Bank January 1st 1915..... 124 13

\$ 5465 93

NOTE—Liabilities of \$668.62 were left over from the year 1914 and paid in 1915 in electric light statement.

I hereby certify that I have audited the books and vouchers of the Municipality of the Town of Didsbury for the year ending December 31st, 1915, and that the above is a correct statement to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. S. KEELEY, Auditor

Auditors Report of The Town of Didsbury, 1915

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand December 31st, 1915.....	\$ 13 36
Taxes Arrears.....	7867 17
Taxes Current.....	10847 65
Dog Taxes.....	62 25
Licenses.....	151 00
Fines.....	10 25
Pound Fees.....	11710 00
Loans from Bank.....	2 05
Sundries.....	673 59
Bank Overdraft.....	
Outstanding Cheques.....	

Total Receipts..... \$31337 32

EXPENDITURES

Bank Overdraft December 31st, 1914.....	\$ 1333 99
Paid on Notes.....	12000 00
Debt Redemption.....	2693 13
Outstanding Cheques December 31st 1914.....	
Paid to School District.....	7700 00
Office Expenses.....	10 00
Postage, Printing and Stationery.....	241 40
Legal Expenses.....	18 50
Interest and exchange.....	350 57
Public Works.....	1877 78
Health and Relief.....	13 55
Police Department.....	
Fire Department.....	88 45
Street Light.....	1301 93
Licenses, Fines, and Dog Tax Expenses.....	
Sundries.....	184 08
Cash on hand.....	911 06
Refund of Taxes.....	11 02
Grants.....	250 00
Damages to Didsbury Hotel Co., Re tearing down of building January 1st, 1914.....	125 00
Salaries.....	2226 86

Total Expenditures..... 31337 32

ASSETS

Cash on hand December 31st, 1915.....	\$ 911 06
Uncollected taxes December 31st, 1915.....	\$9666 40
Less reserve against non collection.....	\$1437 88
Fire Engines and equipment.....	8228 52
Hand Chemicals.....	1300 00
Hand Chemicals.....	200 00
Fire Hall and Lots.....	1000 00
Office Furniture and Safe.....	125 00
Machinery and Tools.....	415 00
Band Instruments.....	350 00
Electric Light Plant and Lines, Meters, Etc.....	27800 00
Hook and Ladder Wagon.....	600 00
Water Tank and Trucks.....	140 00
Fire Bell and Tower.....	275 00
Town Park and Improvements.....	2000 00
Band Stand.....	150 00
Nuisance Grounds.....	1000 00
Scavenger's Dump Cart.....	40 00
Tools and Supplies at Plant.....	250 00
Uncollected Business Tax.....	73 20

Total Assets..... \$44857 78

LIABILITIES

Bank Overdraft December 31st, 1915.....	\$ 673 59
Notes Unpaid December 31st, 1915.....	2710 00
Debt Redemption Unpaid.....	28109 70
Accounts Unpaid.....	654 24
School District Balance.....	2500 00

Total Liabilities..... \$34647 53

Total Assets over Liabilities..... \$10210 25

\$44857 78

ELECTRIC LIGHT DEPARTMENT

RECEIPTS

January.....	\$ 429 62
February.....	405 10
March.....	733 20
April.....	317 59
May.....	436 08
June.....	394 28
July.....	206 03
August.....	282 79
September.....	381 34
October.....	241 36
November.....	440 22
December.....	510 91
Deficit or Overdraft at Bank December 31st, 1915.....	120 47
Outstanding Cheques December 31st.....	506 04

Total Receipts..... \$ 5465 93

EXPENDITURES

CONSTRUCTION

Station and Buildings.....	\$ 120 65
Poles, Lines, Transformers, Meters, Etc.....	442 80

MANUFACTURING

Fuel.....	\$ 2998 55
Oil Waste & Etc.....	102 35
Repairs Motive.....	37 54
Repairs Electrical.....	55

GENERAL EXPENSES

Insurance.....	\$ 75 75
Interest.....	13 50
Salaries.....	1325 00
Sundries.....	90 47
Labor.....	41 05

(Continued on bottom of left hand column)



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.
JOHN NIXON, J. R. GOOD,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.
A. V. BUCKLER, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street.
Didsbury - - - Alberta Business Phone 120



W. C. GOODER
Undertaker and Embalmer
Didsbury Phone 101
Olds. - - - Alberta

W. A. Austin

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.
Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street.
Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 125

DIDSBURY, - - - ALBERTA



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH- WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required, except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388.

\$10 REWARD

STRAYED—From Sec. 20-33-4, 3 colts—one black yearling filly with star in forehead, Percheron bred; 1 black yearling filly, Percheron bred; 1 small 2 year old gelding, all branded as shown on left shoulder. The above reward will be paid for information leading to recovery. Alva Siegfried, Mound, Alta.